COMMUNITY NEEDS ANALYSIS & INFRASTRUCTURE AUDIT

APPENDICES

TAP CONSULTING

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Appendix A – Definitions

Community infrastructure category	Community Infrastructure Type	Definitions
Arts and culture	Gallery or exhibition space	Galleries provide exhibition spaces, and may offer educational programs, as well as meeting and workshop space for artists.
	Indoor / outdoor performance space	A space for art rehearsal and performance ranging from small playhouse to a large multi-purpose performance centre supporting a wide range of performing arts (from plays to opera and eisteddfods).
	Theatre	Could be part of civic or cultural centres and meet the professional and community performing and visual arts needs. Typically comprise of large auditorium space/theatres, exhibition space, function rooms, rehearsal areas, studio space and administration
	Creative space	Creative spaces can include, co-working space, makerspace including men's shed as well as Artists in Residence and arts workshop spaces.
Community spaces	Community venue/ hall	Community Halls are multi-purpose facilities which typically comprise a hall, meeting room, kitchen and bathroom. Community Halls are hired out to community groups on a regular or casual basis.
	Senior Citizen Centre	As standalone centres, they are often available for hire for community use and they are sometimes provided within a broader community facility. Senior citizens centres are recreational, leisure and educational community facilities. Senior citizens centres typically house a variety of activities such as games, crafts, luncheons and exercise programs. They can also be places for the regular meeting of clubs and groups.

Community infrastructure category	Community Infrastructure Type	Definitions
	Multi-purpose space	A variety of activity and program areas. Ideally provide a balance between access to support services, information and referral as well as a range of activities and programs that are focused on lifelong learning, healthy living, arts and culture, etc.
Early years, children and young people	Preschool or kindergarten ▪ 4-year-old kindergarten ▪ 3-year-old kindergarten	Kindergartens focus on early learning for children. Children go to kindergarten in the year before school, usually when they are four years old. However, some services and centres also offer kindergarten programs for three-year-old children. The Victorian Government has recently introduced funding of three-year-old kindergarten services. Delivered in stages across Victoria, funded 15-hour kindergarten programs will be available statewide by 2029. A kindergarten facility typically comprises one or more indoor play areas, an outdoor play area, offices, kitchen and bathroom facilities.
	Child care ▪ Long day care facility	Primarily aimed at 0-6 year olds, long day care is usually based in a centre and the education and care programs are created around the developmental needs, interests and experience of each child. Long day care centres typically operate for at least 8 hours a day on normal working days for a minimum of 48 weeks per year. Long day care services may also offer integrated kindergarten programs. A child care facility typically comprises one or more indoor play areas, an outdoor play area, offices, kitchen and bathroom facilities.
	Maternal and Child Health centre	Facilities and programs organised for the purpose of providing services for mothers and children. Services include prenatal and postnatal services, family planning care, and paediatric care in infancy. The Maternal and Child Health Service supports families in the areas of parenting, health and development and gives referrals to other professionals. The Maternal and Child Health (M&CH) Service is a universal service available for all families with children from birth to school age (0-6 years). The service is provided through a schedule of consultations at key ages and stages and a range of other activities including parent groups. The target group for the key age and stage component of the M&CH service is children up to 3 years and 6 months of age.

Community infrastructure category	Community Infrastructure Type	Definitions
	Play group space	Playgroup can be held anywhere that is safe for children and where groups of people can meet - community and neighbourhood centres, early years centre, health clinics, women's centres, preschools and kindergartens, church halls, parks and playgrounds.
	Youth space	The type of youth facilities in a municipality varies depending on the model of service delivery applied by the local government. Youth services can be provided out of dedicated youth facilities that contain spaces for a range of support services, programs, information and referral. These dedicated youth facilities may also perform a drop-in function whereby local young people can use the space at unscheduled times to play games and socialise. The alternative to dedicated youth facilities is to provide youth services and programs within multi-purpose community centres or other community facilities such as community health centres, arts centres and non-government facilities including churches. It should also be noted that not all local governments provide youth service directly and some outsource to external providers such as the YMCA.
Education and learning	Libraries	A branch library caters for a more localised area, offers access to text resources, computers and online resources for learning and can also incorporate meeting spaces and areas for study.
	Neighbourhood house / community centre	Neighbourhood Houses, also known as community houses or learning centres can be located in community centres. They provide a range of affordable educational, cultural, social and recreational programs and services to local communities. Council supports neighbourhood houses through its grants program and/or provision of facilities. Community Centres provide meeting spaces, social, educational and recreational activities, health and support services and information. These facilities may also accommodate community groups and agencies in permanent office space or shared meeting and training spaces. There is often crossover in terms of the services and programs delivered within community centres and Neighbourhood Houses.

Community infrastructure category	Community Infrastructure Type	Definitions
Aquatic, leisure and recreation	Aquatic, leisure and indoor sporting facilities	Aquatic, leisure and indoor sporting facilities are home to a range of recreational activities and facilities including swimming pools, multi-use courts, gymnasiums and various other programmable spaces. These facilities may also offer supporting services such as health and wellbeing suites and child care.
	Sports Pavilions	Sport pavilions are typically single purpose facilities with change rooms, toilets, social space and kitchen. They are either leased or seasonally allocated to community sports clubs. Council is the primary provider of community based seasonal sports pavilions.

Appendix B – Demographic Profiles

Undertaking socio-demographic analysis is key to knowing how many people live in a place, a population's composition and distribution, as well as identifying socio-economic changes over time. An overview of the demographic profile of the broader City of Moreland LGA community has been undertaken to gain an understanding of the make-up of the population (Refer to Appendix B). Trends are also observed to enable assumptions about the nature of the future population, for instance, who will live and work in the area. The focus of the following community profile is on those characteristics that will influence the provision of community facilities and services in the City of Moreland.

The socio-demographic indicators that have been analysed are listed in the table below including brief description of each.

Table 1. Socio-demographic Indicators and Description

Indicators	Description
Population Characteristics	
Current Population	The Census provides a count of the total population for a given area and enables comparisons from previous census periods to see how these have changed over time. Historic and current population numbers are important to determine the size of an area and the nature and type of facilities that will serve them.
Age distribution by service age group	The Age Structure provides key insights into the level of demand for age-based services and facilities, such as childcare. It is an indicator of the residential role and function of a community and how it is likely to change in the future. Service age groups divide the population into age categories that reflect typical life-stages. They indicate the level of demand for services that target people at different stages in life and how that demand is changing.
Household Characteristics	
Household Type	Household and family type is one of the most important demographic indicators. It reveals the area's residential role and function, and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities as most are related to age and household types. For example, families with young children will need access to childcare facilities.
Housing Tenure	Tenure data, to some extent, provide insights into the socio-economic status of an area as well as the role that the area plays in the housing market. For example, a high concentration of private renters may indicate an area attractive to specific housing markets such as young singles and couples, while a concentration of home owners indicates a more settled area (i.e. less transitory), with mature families and empty-nester household types.
Cultural Characteristics	
Country of Birth	Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in a community. In relation to community facilities culturally diverse communities will require culturally appropriate facilities.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	Persons identifying themselves as Indigenous include people of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander backgrounds.
Language Spoken at Home	Language statistics show the proportion of the population who speak a language at home other than English. They indicate how culturally diverse a population is and the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their language.
Economic Characteristics	
Education	The share of the population attending educational institutions reflects the age structure of the population, as it is influenced by the number of children attending school; proximity to tertiary education, which can mean young adults leaving home to be nearer to educational facilities and; the degree to which people are seeking out educational opportunities in adulthood, especially in their late teens and early twenties.
Employment	Employment statistics are an important indicator of socio-economic status. The levels of full or part-time employment, unemployment and labour force participation indicate the strength of the local economy and social characteristics of the population.
Income	Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Qualifications and Occupation, it helps to reveal the socio-economic status and economic opportunities.
Community Characteristics	
Core Activity Needs for Assistance	Disability statistics relate directly to need for assistance due to a severe or profound disability. The information may be used in the planning of local facilities, services such as day-care and occasional care and in the provision of information and support to carers. Disability statistics help in understanding the prevalence of people who need support in the community.
Volunteer	The voluntary work sector is an important part of Australia's economy. The level of volunteering can indicate the cohesiveness of the community and how readily individuals are able to contribute to that community.
Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)	SEIFA Index of Disadvantage measures the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of Census characteristics. It is a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others and is used to advocate for an area based on its level of disadvantage. The index is derived from attributes that reflect disadvantage such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. When targeting services to disadvantaged communities, it is important to also look at these underlying characteristics as they can differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores and shed light on the type of disadvantage being experienced. A higher score on the index means a lower level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a higher level of disadvantage.

Sources of Data

The demographic analysis presented in this report has drawn on a wide range of reliable and in-depth data sources including:
- City of Moreland Profile ID
- City of Moreland Social Atlas

The baseline year used for reporting is 2016. Much of the data used in this report is derived from the ABS census and the latest census data is 2016.

Geographical Levels

This demographic analysis provides a comparison of the City of Moreland Local Government Area (LGA) with the Greater Melbourne region. The purpose of this LGA wide comparison is to analyse and discuss the implications of a select few characteristics and highlight the trends and differences for the broader City of Moreland community in comparison to the Greater Melbourne community. An analysis of the local neighbourhoods within the City of Moreland LGA was also undertaken. The local neighbourhood areas used in the analysis are consistent with the latest Australian Standard Geographical Classification Boundaries developed by the ABS, which is also consistent with ID Profile boundaries and includes the following:

- Brunswick
- Brunswick East
- Brunswick West
- Coburg
- Coburg North
- Fawkner
- Glenroy
- Gowanbrae
- Hadfield
- Oak Park
- Pascoe Vale
- Pascoe Vale South

Brunswick

Key statistics for Brunswick local area include:
- The estimated resident population of Brunswick in 2019 is 28,641 people.
- The average household size in 2016 is 2.19, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (2.45%).
- The age structure shows that Brunswick is predominantly made up of the service age groups 'young workforce (25 to 34 years of age)' and 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)' representing over half of the population. The median age is 32 which is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (34).
- Brunswick has a lower proportion of the population born overseas (31.9%) when compared to Moreland LGA (33.9%). The population born in China represented 5.1%, born in Greece represented 2.3% and born in Italy represented 3.3%. Approximately 27.9% of the population speak another language and 5.1% of the population are not fluent in English.
- There is a diversity of housing types in Brunswick with a mixture of separate houses (34.3%), medium density housing (39.3%) and high-density housing (25.1%). When compared to

Moreland LGA, the data shows there is a higher proportion of medium density and high density and a smaller proportion of separate houses.

- The predominant household type is couples without children, which represented 26.1% of all households. When compared to the Moreland LGA the proportion is higher (23.2%). Group households (16.5%) and couple with children households (16.6%) also represented large proportions of all household types.
- There are more people renting (private and social housing) in Brunswick compared to those that are home owners or mortgage holders. When compared to Moreland LGA, Brunswick has more proportions of renters and less proportions of home owners.
- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $482 and the median weekly rent was $408, compared to Moreland LGA of $450 and $362 respectively. Approximately 11.2% of households are in housing stress, which is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (11.2%).
- There are more households that are considered high income households (26.1%) compared to low income households (16%). The median weekly household income was $1,724 in 2016 and when compared to Moreland LGA ($1,501) this is higher.
- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage Brunswick is a relatively advantaged community with a SEIFA score (1052) above the national average of 1000.
- About 46.8% of the population have a university qualification, this is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (33.6%).
- The two popular modes of travel to work include travel by car (33.9%) and travel by public transport (32.5%). Approximately 21% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (13%).
- The unemployment rate in Brunswick (5.9%) is lower than in Moreland LGA (6.9%). Youth unemployment was 13.5% and seniors unemployment was 3.7%, compared to 15.8% and 5.4% respectively for Moreland LGA.

Brunswick East

Key statistics for Brunswick East local area include:
- The estimated resident population of Brunswick East in 2019 is 15,425 people.
- The average household size in 2016 was 2.13, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (2.45%).
- The age structure shows that Brunswick East is predominantly made up of the service age groups 'young workforce (25 to 34 years of age)' and 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)' representing over half of the population. The median age is 32 which is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (34).
- Brunswick East has a lower proportion of the population born overseas (31.2%) when compared to Moreland LGA (33.9%). The population born in China represented 1.8%, born in Greece represented 1.7% and born in Italy represented 4.1%. Approximately 26.8% of the population speak another language and 3.6% of the population are not fluent in English.
- There is a diversity of housing types in Brunswick East with a mixture of separate houses (28.3%), medium density housing (40.0%) and high-density housing (30.7%). When compared

to Moreland LGA, the data shows there are lower proportions of separate housing and higher proportions of medium and high-density housing.

- The predominant household type is couples without children, which represented 26.4% of all households. When compared to the Moreland LGA the proportion is higher. Couple with children households, young lone person households and group households also represented large proportions of all household types.

- There are more people renting (private and social housing) in Brunswick East compared to those that are home owners or mortgage holders. When compared to Moreland LGA, Brunswick East has less proportions of home owners and more proportions of renters.

- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $474 and the median weekly rent was $406, compared to Moreland LGA of $450 and $362 respectively. Approximately 11.7% of households are in housing stress, which is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (11.2%).

- There are more households that are considered high income households (27.4%) compared to low income households (14.2%). The median weekly household income was $1,747 in 2016 and when compared to Moreland LGA ($1,501) this is higher.

- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage, Brunswick East is a relatively advantaged community with a SEIFA score (1066) above the national average of 1000.

- About 49.1% of the population have a university qualification, this is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (33.6%).

- The two popular modes of travel to work include travel by car (35.6%) and travel by public transport (32.6%). Approximately 17.6% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (13%).

- The unemployment rate in Brunswick East (5.6%) is lower than in Moreland LGA (6.9%). Youth unemployment was 13.9% and seniors unemployment was 4.6%, compared to 15.8% and 5.4% respectively for Moreland LGA.

Brunswick West

Key statistics for Brunswick West local area include:
- The estimated resident population of Brunswick West in 2019 is 16,108 people

- The average household size in 2016 was 2.19, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (2.45%).

- The age structure shows that Brunswick West is predominantly made up of the service age groups 'young workforce (25 to 34 years of age)' and 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)' representing 47.4% of the population. The median age is 33 which is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (34).

- Brunswick West has a lower proportion of the population born overseas (31.5%) when compared to Moreland LGA (33.9%). The population born in India represented 2.1%, born in Greece represented 2.6% and born in Italy represented 3.5%. Approximately 31.8% of the population speak another language and 5.4% of the population are not fluent in English.

- There is a diversity of housing types in Brunswick West with a mixture of separate houses (39.0%), medium density housing (53.2%) and high-density housing (7.1%). When compared to

Moreland LGA, the data shows there are lower proportions of separate houses and high density and higher proportions of medium density.

- The predominant household type is couples without children, which represented 22.8% of all households. When compared to the Moreland LGA the proportion is similar (23.2%). Couple with children households and young lone person households also represented large proportions of all household types.

- There are more people that are home owners or mortgage holders compared to those who are renting (private and social housing) in Brunswick West. However, when compared to Moreland LGA, Brunswick West has more proportions of renters and less proportions of home owners

- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $464 and the median weekly rent was $330, compared to Moreland LGA of $450 and $362 respectively. Approximately 14.3% of households are in housing stress, which is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (11.2%).

- There are more households that are considered high income households (19.8%) compared to low income households (18.9%). The median weekly household income was $1,406 in 2016 and when compared to Moreland LGA ($1,501) this is lower.

- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage Brunswick West is a relatively advantaged community with a SEIFA score (1032.9) above the national average of 1000.

- About 41.4% of the population have a university qualification, this is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (33.6%).

- The two popular modes of travel to work include travel by car (45.2%) and travel by public transport (27.3%). Approximately 16.3% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (13%).

- The unemployment rate in Brunswick West (6.8%) is similar to the Moreland LGA (6.9%). Youth unemployment was 14.5% and seniors unemployment was 3.2%, compared to 15.8% and 5.4% respectively for Moreland LGA.

Coburg

Key statistics for Coburg local area include:
- The estimated resident population of Coburg in 2019 is 29,220 people.

- The average household size in 2016 was 2.54, this is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (2.45%).

- The age structure shows that Coburg is predominantly made up of the service age groups 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)' and 'young workforce (25 to 34 years of age)' representing 43.1% of the population. The median age is 35 which is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (34).

- Coburg has a lower proportion of the population born overseas (32.5%) when compared to Moreland LGA (33.9%). The population born in China represented 1.7%, born in Greece represented 2.7% and born in Italy represented 5.9%. Approximately 37% of the population speak another language and 6.7% of the population are not fluent in English.

- There is a diversity of housing types in Coburg with a mixture of separate houses (63.8%), medium density housing (28.9%) and high-density housing (6.9%). When compared to

Moreland LGA, the data shows there are higher proportions of separate houses and lower proportions of medium and high density.

- The predominant household type is couples with children, which represented 30.9% of all households. When compared to the Moreland LGA the proportion is higher (27.1%). Couple without children households also represented large proportions of all household types.

- There are more people that are home owners or mortgage holders compared to those who are renting (private and social housing) in Coburg. When compared to Moreland LGA, Coburg has a larger proportion of home owners and less renters.

- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $472 and the median weekly rent was $377, compared to Moreland LGA of $450 and $362 respectively. Approximately 9.6% of households are in housing stress, which is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (11.2%).

- There are more households that are considered high income households (24.1%) compared to low income households (17.3%). The median weekly household income was $1,605 in 2016 and when compared to Moreland LGA ($1,501) this is higher.

- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage, Coburg is a relatively advantaged community with a SEIFA score (1024.5) above the national average of 1000.

- About 35.6% of the population have a university qualification, this is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (33.6%).

- The most popular mode of travel to work is travel by car (48.3%), followed by travel by public transport (26.2%). Approximately 12.3% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (13%).

- The unemployment rate in Coburg (7.1%) is similar to the Moreland LGA (6.9%). Youth unemployment was 15.7% and seniors unemployment was 5.4%, compared to 15.8% and 5.4% respectively for Moreland LGA.

Coburg North

Key statistics for Coburg North local area include:
- The estimated resident population of Coburg North in 2019 is 8,722 people.
- The average household size in 2016 is 2.52, this is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (2.45%).
- The age structure shows that Coburg North is predominantly made up of the service age groups 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)' and 'young workforce (25 to 34 years of age)' representing 41.4% of the population. The median age is 36 which is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (34).
- Coburg North has a similar proportion of the population born overseas (34.4%) when compared to Moreland LGA (33.9%). The population born in China represented 2.8%, born in Greece represented 2% and born in Italy represented 6%. Approximately 38.2% of the population speak another language and 8.2% of the population are not fluent in English.
- There is a lack of diversity of housing types in Coburg North with a majority of separate houses (70.5%), followed by medium density housing (26.4%) and high-density housing (1.7%). When

compared to Moreland LGA, the data shows there are higher proportions of separate houses and lower proportions of medium and high density.

- The predominant household type is couples with children, which represented 29.5% of all households. When compared to the Moreland LGA the proportion is higher (27.1%). Couple without children households also represented large proportions of all household types (22.4%).

- There are more people that are home owners or mortgage holders compared to those who are renting (private and social housing) in Coburg North. When compared to Moreland LGA, Coburg North has a larger proportion of home owners and less renters.

- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $462 and the median weekly rent was $350, compared to Moreland LGA of $450 and $362 respectively. Approximately 9.9% of households are in housing stress, which is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (11.2%).

- There are slightly more households that are considered high income households (20.8%) compared to low income households (20.1%). The median weekly household income was $1,469 in 2016 and when compared to Moreland LGA ($1,501) this is lower.

- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage, Coburg North is a relatively advantaged community with a SEIFA score (1004) above the national average of 1000.

- About 30.6% of the population have a university qualification, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (33.6%).

- The most popular mode of travel to work is travel by car (56.7%), followed by travel by public transport (21.6%). Approximately 11.2% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (13%).

- The unemployment rate in Coburg North (6.2%) is similar to the Moreland LGA (6.9%). Youth unemployment was 19.2% and seniors unemployment was 3.6%, compared to 15.8% and 5.4% respectively for Moreland LGA.

Fawkner

Key statistics for Fawkner local area include:
- The estimated resident population of Fawkner in 2019 is 15,280 people.
- The average household size in 2016 is 2.89, this is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (2.45%).
- The age structure shows that Fawkner is predominantly made up of the service age groups 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)' and 'young workforce (25 to 34 years of age)' representing 36.1% of the population. The median age is 34 which is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (34).
- Fawkner has a higher proportion of the population born overseas (47.4%) when compared to Moreland LGA (33.9%). The population born in India represented 3.4%, born in Greece represented 2.2% and born in Italy represented 9.7%. Approximately 63.2% of the population speak another language and 11.7% of the population are not fluent in English.
- There is a lack of diversity of housing types in Fawkner with a majority of separate houses (84.6%), followed by medium density housing (15%) and high-density housing (0%). When

compared to Moreland LGA, the data shows there are higher proportions of separate houses and lower proportions of medium and high density.

- The predominant household type is couples with children, which represented 36.6% of all households. When compared to the Moreland LGA the proportion is higher (27.1%). Couple without children households also represented large proportions of all household types (19.4%).

- There are more people that are home owners or mortgage holders compared to those who are renting (private and social housing) in Fawkner. When compared to Moreland LGA, Fawkner has a larger proportion of home owners and less renters.

- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $400 and the median weekly rent was $328, compared to Moreland LGA of $450 and $362 respectively. Approximately 14.3% of households are in housing stress, which is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (11.2%).

- There are more households that are considered low income households (23.9%) compared to high income households (11.4%). The median weekly household income was $1,080 in 2016 and when compared to Moreland LGA ($1,501) this is lower.

- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage, Fawkner is a relatively disadvantaged community with a SEIFA score (915.6) below the national average of 1000.

- About 20.3% of the population have a university qualification, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (33.6%).

- The most popular mode of travel to work is travel by car (63.8%), followed by travel by public transport (17.3%). Approximately 10.5% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (13%).

- The unemployment rate in Fawkner (10.4%) is higher when compared to the Moreland LGA (6.9%). Youth unemployment was 22.1% and seniors unemployment was 3.9%, compared to 15.8% and 5.4% respectively for Moreland LGA.

Glenroy

Key statistics for Glenroy local area include:
- The estimated resident population of Glenroy in 2019 is 24,734 people.
- The average household size in 2016 is 2.61, this is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (2.45%).
- The age structure shows that Glenroy is predominantly made up of the service age groups 'young workforce (25 to 34 years of age)' and 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)' representing 41.1% of the population. The median age is 33 which is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (34).
- Glenroy has a higher proportion of the population born overseas (43.1%) when compared to Moreland LGA (33.9%). The population born in India represented 6.3%, born in China represented 1.5% and born in Italy represented 3.9%. Approximately 51.7% of the population speak another language and 8% of the population are not fluent in English.
- There is a diversity of housing types in Glenroy with a mixture of separate houses (61.9%), medium density housing (37.3%) and high-density housing (0.6%). When compared to

Moreland LGA, the data shows there are higher proportions of separate houses and lower proportions of medium and high density.

- The predominant household type is couples with children, which represented 30.2% of all households. When compared to the Moreland LGA the proportion is higher (27.1%). Couple without children households also represented large proportions of all household types (22.2%).
- There are more people that are home owners or mortgage holders compared to those who are renting (private and social housing) in Glenroy. When compared to Moreland LGA, Glenroy has a larger proportion of home owners and less renters.
- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $396 and the median weekly rent was $326, compared to Moreland LGA of $450 and $362 respectively. Approximately 13.2% of households are in housing stress, which is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (11.2%).
- There are more households that are considered low income households (20.8%) compared to high income households (13.8%). The median weekly household income was $1,258 in 2016 and when compared to Moreland LGA ($1,501) this is lower.
- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage, Glenroy is a relatively disadvantaged community with a SEIFA score (948.7) below the national average of 1000.
- About 22.5% of the population have a university qualification, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (33.6%).
- The most popular mode of travel to work is travel by car (61.5%), followed by travel by public transport (23.4%). Approximately 10.6% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (13%).
- The unemployment rate in Glenroy (8.8%) is higher when compared to the Moreland LGA (6.9%). Youth unemployment was 17.6% and seniors unemployment was 5.9%, compared to 15.8% and 5.4% respectively for Moreland LGA.

Gowanbrae

Key statistics for Gowanbrae local area include:
- The estimated resident population of Gowanbrae in 2019 is 3,129 people.
- The average household size in 2016 is 2.67, this is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (2.45%).
- The age structure shows that Gowanbrae is predominantly made up of the service age group 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)' representing 26.8% of the population. The median age is 37 which is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (34).
- Gowanbrae has a smaller proportion of the population born overseas (23.5%) when compared to Moreland LGA (33.9%). The population born in India represented 1.7%, born in China represented 1.2% and born in Italy represented 2%. Approximately 27.2% of the population speak another language and 1.9% of the population are not fluent in English.
- There is a diversity of housing types in Gowanbrae with a mixture of separate houses (77.1%), medium density housing (19.6%) and high-density housing (3.3%). When compared to Moreland LGA, the data shows there are higher proportions of separate houses and lower proportions of medium and high density.

- The predominant household type is couples with children, which represented 40.2% of all households. When compared to the Moreland LGA the proportion is higher (27.1%). Couple without children households also represented large proportions of all household types (23.9%).
- There are more people that are home owners or mortgage holders compared to those who are renting (private and social housing) in Gowanbrae. When compared to Moreland LGA, Gowanbrae has a larger proportion of home owners and less renters.
- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $436 and the median weekly rent was $387, compared to Moreland LGA of $450 and $362 respectively. Approximately 7% of households are in housing stress, which is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (11.2%).
- There are more households that are considered high income households (28%) compared to low income households (13.6%). The median weekly household income was $1,745 in 2016 and when compared to Moreland LGA ($1,501) this is higher.
- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage, Gowanbrae is a relatively advantaged community with a SEIFA score (1073.8) above the national average of 1000.
- About 23.3% of the population have a university qualification, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (33.6%).
- The most popular mode of travel to work is travel by car (78.5%), followed by travel by public transport (9.1%). Approximately 3.7% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (13%).
- The unemployment rate in Gowanbrae (4.1%) is lower when compared to the Moreland LGA (6.9%). Youth unemployment was 18.6% and seniors unemployment was 0%, compared to 15.8% and 5.4% respectively for Moreland LGA.

Hadfield

Key statistics for Hadfield local area include:
- The estimated resident population of Hadfield in 2019 is 6,559 people.
- The average household size in 2016 is 2.52, this is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (2.45%).
- The age structure shows that Hadfield is predominantly made up of the service age group 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)' and 'young workforce (25 to 34 years of age)' representing 35.1% of the population. The median age is 38 which is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (34).
- Hadfield has a similar proportion of the population born overseas (33.1%) when compared to Moreland LGA (33.9%). The population born in India represented 1.5%, born in Greece represented 1.8% and born in Italy represented 7.2%. Approximately 45.4% of the population speak another language and 6.8% of the population are not fluent in English.
- There is a lack of diversity of housing types in Hadfield with a majority of separate houses (75.4%), followed by medium density housing (24.5%) and high-density housing (0%). When compared to Moreland LGA, the data shows there are higher proportions of separate houses and lower proportions of medium and high density.

- The predominant household type is couples with children, which represented 31% of all households. When compared to the Moreland LGA the proportion is higher (27.1%). Couple without children households also represented large proportions of all household types (23.6%).

- There are more people that are home owners or mortgage holders compared to those who are renting (private and social housing) in Hadfield. When compared to Moreland LGA, Hadfield has a larger proportion of home owners and less renters.

- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $388 and the median weekly rent was $315, compared to Moreland LGA of $450 and $362 respectively. Approximately 11.2% of households are in housing stress, which is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (11.2%).

- There are more households that are considered low income households (23.8%) compared to high income households (10.7%). The median weekly household income was $1,109 in 2016 and when compared to Moreland LGA ($1,501) this is lower.

- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage, Hadfield is a relatively disadvantaged community with a SEIFA score (950.2) below the national average of 1000.

- About 15.5% of the population have a university qualification, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (33.6%).

- The most popular mode of travel to work is travel by car (71.9%), followed by travel by public transport (13.2%). Approximately 9.4% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (13%).

- The unemployment rate in Hadfield (7.7%) is similar when compared to the Moreland LGA (6.9%). Youth unemployment was 16.3% and seniors unemployment was 6.1%, compared to 15.8% and 5.4% respectively for Moreland LGA.

1.1 Oak Park

Key statistics for Oak Park local area include:
- The estimated resident population of Oak Park in 2019 is 7,132 people.
- The average household size in 2016 is 2.57, this is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (2.45%).
- The age structure shows that Oak Park is predominantly made up of the service age group 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)' and 'young workforce (25 to 34 years of age)' representing 41.5% of the population. The median age is 35 which is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (34).
- Oak Park has a smaller proportion of the population born overseas (31%) when compared to Moreland LGA (33.9%). The population born in India represented 4.3%, born in China represented 2.6% and born in Italy represented 2.7%. Approximately 34.1% of the population speak another language and 4.6% of the population are not fluent in English.
- There is a diversity of housing types in Oak Park with a mixture of separate houses (60.6%), medium density housing (38.4%) and high-density housing (0.7%). When compared to Moreland LGA, the data shows there are higher proportions of separate houses and medium density and a lower proportion of high density.

- The predominant household type is couples with children, which represented 33.2% of all households. When compared to the Moreland LGA the proportion is higher (27.1%). Couple without children households also represented large proportions of all household types (25.7%).

- There are more people that are home owners or mortgage holders compared to those who are renting (private and social housing) in Oak Park. When compared to Moreland LGA, Oak Park has a larger proportion of home owners and less renters.

- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $427 and the median weekly rent was $350, compared to Moreland LGA of $450 and $362 respectively. Approximately 8.6% of households are in housing stress, which is less when compared to Moreland LGA (11.2%).

- There are more households that are considered high income households (26.4%) compared to low income households (14.9%). The median weekly household income was $1,665 in 2016 and when compared to Moreland LGA ($1,501) this is higher.

- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage, Oak Park is a relatively advantaged community with a SEIFA score (1048) above the national average of 1000.

- About 29.6% of the population have a university qualification, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (33.6%).

- The most popular mode of travel to work is travel by car (62.4%), followed by travel by public transport (23.6%). Approximately 6.6% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (13%).

- The unemployment rate in Oak Park (5.8%) is similar when compared to the Moreland LGA (6.9%). Youth unemployment was 13.5% and seniors unemployment was 4.5%, compared to 15.8% and 5.4% respectively for Moreland LGA.

1.2   Pascoe Vale

Key statistics for Pascoe Vale local area include:
- The estimated resident population of Pascoe Vale in 2019 is 19,496 people.
- The average household size in 2016 is 2.43, this is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (2.45%).
- The age structure shows that Pascoe Vale is predominantly made up of the service age group 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)' and 'young workforce (25 to 34 years of age)' representing 42% of the population. The median age is 35 which is similar when compared to Moreland LGA (34).
- Pascoe Vale has a smaller proportion of the population born overseas (30.3%) when compared to Moreland LGA (33.9%). The population born in India represented 3.2%, born in Greece represented 1.4% and born in Italy represented 4.4%. Approximately 35.1% of the population speak another language and 5% of the population are not fluent in English.
- There is a diversity of housing types in Pascoe Vale with a mixture of separate houses (48.9%), medium density housing (48.3%) and high-density housing (2.1%). When compared to Moreland LGA, the data shows there are higher proportions of separate houses and medium density and a lower proportion of high density.

- The predominant household type is couples with children, which represented 29.8% of all households. When compared to the Moreland LGA the proportion is higher (27.1%). Couple without children households also represented large proportions of all household types (22.4%).
- There are more people that are home owners or mortgage holders compared to those who are renting (private and social housing) in Pascoe Vale. When compared to Moreland LGA, Pascoe Vale has a larger proportion of home owners and less renters.
- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $434 and the median weekly rent was $357, compared to Moreland LGA of $450 and $362 respectively. Approximately 9.5% of households are in housing stress, which is less when compared to Moreland LGA (11.2%).
- There are more households that are considered high income households (21.1%) compared to low income households (17.8%). The median weekly household income was $1,493 in 2016 and when compared to Moreland LGA ($1,501) this is similar.
- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage, Pascoe Vale is a relatively advantaged community with a SEIFA score (1028.6) above the national average of 1000.
- About 28.3% of the population have a university qualification, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (33.6%).
- The most popular mode of travel to work is travel by car (61.8%), followed by travel by public transport (21.7%). Approximately 8.3% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (13%).
- The unemployment rate in Pascoe Vale (6.3%) is similar when compared to the Moreland LGA (6.9%). Youth unemployment was 17.1% and seniors unemployment was 3.3%, compared to 15.8% and 5.4% respectively for Moreland LGA.

Pascoe Vale South

Key statistics for Pascoe Vale South local area include:
- The estimated resident population of Pascoe Vale South in 2019 is 11,393 people.
- The average household size in 2016 is 2.74, this is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (2.45%).
- The age structure shows that Pascoe Vale South is predominantly made up of the service age group 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)', 'older workers and pre-retirees (50-59) and 'young workforce (25 to 34 years of age)' representing 49.7% of the population. The median age is 37 which is higher when compared to Moreland LGA (34).
- Pascoe Vale South has a smaller proportion of the population born overseas (22.2%) when compared to Moreland LGA (33.9%). The population born in China represented 1%, born in Greece represented 2.8% and born in Italy represented 5.1%. Approximately 30.5% of the population speak another language and 4% of the population are not fluent in English.
- There is a diversity of housing types in Pascoe Vale South with a mixture of separate houses (83.5%), medium density housing (15.8%) and high-density housing (0.2%). When compared to Moreland LGA, the data shows there are higher proportions of separate houses and a lower proportion of medium density and high density.

- The predominant household type is couples with children, which represented 40.2% of all households. When compared to the Moreland LGA the proportion is higher (27.1%). Couple without children households also represented large proportions of all household types (20.9%).

- There are more people that are home owners or mortgage holders compared to those who are renting (private and social housing) in Pascoe Vale South. When compared to Moreland LGA, Pascoe Vale South has a larger proportion of home owners and less renters.

- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $473 and the median weekly rent was $382, compared to Moreland LGA of $450 and $362 respectively. Approximately 5.1% of households are in housing stress, which is less when compared to Moreland LGA (11.2%).

- There are more households that are considered high income households (30.3%) compared to low income households (12.7%). The median weekly household income was $1,859 in 2016 and when compared to Moreland LGA ($1,501) this is higher.

- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage, Pascoe Vale South is a relatively advantaged community with a SEIFA score (1057.4) above the national average of 1000.

- About 29.7% of the population have a university qualification, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (33.6%).

- The most popular mode of travel to work is travel by car (63.2%), followed by travel by public transport (17.2%). Approximately 7% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is lower when compared to Moreland LGA (13%).

- The unemployment rate in Pascoe Vale South (5.8%) is similar when compared to the Moreland LGA (6.9%). Youth unemployment was 15.3% and seniors unemployment was 1.7%, compared to 15.8% and 5.4% respectively for Moreland LGA.

Moreland LGA

Key statistics for Moreland LGA include:
- The estimated resident population of Moreland LGA in 2019 is 185,767 people.
- The average household size in 2016 is 2.45, this is lower when compared to Greater Melbourne (2.61%).
- The age structure shows that Moreland LGA is predominantly made up of the service age group 'parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)' and 'young workforce (25 to 34 years of age)' representing 43.9% of the population. The median age is 34 which is lower when compared to Greater Melbourne (36).
- Moreland LGA has a similar proportion of the population born overseas (33.9%) when compared to Greater Melbourne (33.8%). The population born in China represented 1.6%, born in Greece represented 2.1%, born in India represented 2.5% and born in Italy represented 4.9%. Approximately 38.1% of the population speak another language and 6.4% of the population are not fluent in English.
- There is a diversity of housing types in Moreland LGA with a mixture of separate houses (54.8%), medium density housing (35.1%) and high-density housing (9.2%). When compared to Greater Melbourne, the data shows there are higher proportions of medium density and a lower proportion of separate housing and high density.

- The predominant household type is couples with children, which represented 27.1% of all households. When compared to Greater Melbourne the proportion is lower (33.5%). Couple without children households also represented large proportions of all household types (23.2%).

- There are more people that are home owners or mortgage holders compared to those who are renting (private and social housing) in Moreland LGA. When compared to Greater Melbourne, Moreland LGA has a smaller proportion of home owners and a larger proportion of renters.

- In 2016, the median weekly mortgage payment was $450 and the median weekly rent was $362, compared to Greater Melbourne of $421 and $355 respectively. Approximately 11.2% of households are in housing stress, which is similar when compared to Greater Melbourne (11.7%).

- There are more households that are considered high income households (22.1%) compared to low income households (18%). The median weekly household income was $1,501 in 2016 and when compared to Greater Melbourne ($1,539) this is similar.

- According to SEIFA Index for Disadvantage, Moreland LGA is a relatively advantaged community with a SEIFA score (1014) above the national average of 1000.

- About 33.6% of the population have a university qualification, this is higher when compared to Greater Melbourne (27.5%).

- The most popular mode of travel to work is travel by car (50.7%), followed by travel by public transport (25.2%). Approximately 13% of all households do not own a vehicle, this is higher when compared to Greater Melbourne (8.5%).

- The unemployment rate in Moreland LGA (6.9%) is similar when compared to Greater Melbourne (6.8%). Youth unemployment was 15.8% and seniors unemployment was 5.4%, compared to 15.9% and 4.6% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

Moreland North Data

Indicator	Data Source	Fawkner	Glenroy	Gowanbrae	Hadfield	Oak Park
POPULATION						
Estimated Resident Population (2019) (no.)	Community Profile - Population Estimates	15,280	24,734	3,129	6,559	7,132
Average Household Size - Persons Per Dwelling (2016) (no.)	Social Atlas - Households	2.89	2.61	2.67	2.52	2.57
AGE						
Median Age (2016) (no.)	Social Atlas - Age Structure	34	33	37	38	35
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	8.1	7.3	7.9	6.9	6.8
Primary schoolers (5 to 11) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	10.1	7.5	10.8	8.2	8.2
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	6.4	5.4	7.3	6.4	6.0
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	8.7	9.5	6.2	8.4	8.5
Young workforce (25 to 34) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	16.9	21.5	12.8	15.5	18.9
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	19.2	19.6	26.8	19.6	22.6
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.7	11.9
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	7.0	6.7	6.9	8.8	7.5
Seniors (70 to 84) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	10.6	9.1	9.4	12.6	7.4
Elderly aged (85 and over) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	3.7	3.6	1.7	3.0	2.3
DIVERSITY						
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
Born Overseas (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	47.4	43.1	23.5	33.1	31.0
Recent Arrivals (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	23.6	31.1	7.4	16.7	25.3
Language other than English (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	63.2	51.7	27.2	45.4	34.1
Not fluent in English (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	11.7	8.0	1.9	6.8	4.6
Population born in China (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.5	2.6
Popultion born in Greece (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	2.2	1.1	0.6	1.8	0.9
Population born in Italy (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	9.7	3.9	2.0	7.2	2.7
Population born in India (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	3.4	6.3	1.7	1.5	4.3
HOUSING						
Separate Houses (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing	84.6	61.9	77.1	75.4	60.6
Medium Density (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing	15.0	37.3	19.6	24.5	38.4

Indicator	Data Source	Fawkner	Glenroy	Gowanbrae	Hadfield	Oak Park
High Density (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing	0.0	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.7
HOUSEHOLDS						
Couple with Children (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	36.6	30.2	40.2	31.0	33.2
Couple without Children (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	19.4	22.2	23.9	23.6	25.7
One Parent Families (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	11.4	10.9	8.4	11.5	9.3
Group Households (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	3.8	4.8	1.5	2.0	3.5
Young Lone Person (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	4.5	7.0	4.4	4.9	5.8
Older Lone Person (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	12.0	11.1	11.9	13.2	8.0
HOUSING TENURE						
Home Owner (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Tenure	38.7	30.3	28.9	39.9	32.8
Mortgage Holders (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Tenure	25.2	27.7	47.9	30.4	34.3
Rent Privately (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Tenure	25.1	30.1	14.1	20.9	25.3
Rent Social Housing (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Tenure	1.0	4.0	0.0	2.5	0.6
HOUSING COST						
Median mortgage payments (weekly) (2016) ($)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	$400	$396	$436	$388	$427
High mortgage payments ($2600 or more) (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	11.5	14.0	23.7	13.2	22.3
Median rental payments (weekly) (2016) ($)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	$328	$326	$387	$315	$350
High rental payments (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	2.9	3.1	14.4	0.9	10.3
Households in housing stress (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	14.3	13.2	7.0	11.2	8.6
Households in mortage stress (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	16.1	9.6	6.9	8.5	5.3
Households in rental stress (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	36.8	26.7	14.2	29.6	19.8
INCOME AND WELLBEING						
Low income households (Less than $650 gross weekly income) (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	23.9	20.8	13.6	23.8	14.9
High income households (More than $2,500 gross weekly income) (2016) ($)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	11.4	13.8	28	10.7	26.4
Median weekly household Income ($/weekly) (2016) ($)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	$1,080	$1,258	$1,745	$1,109	$1,665
Needs assistance due to disability (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	9.1	8.1	3.9	8.1	4.4
SEIFA Index of Disadvantage (2016) (no.)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	915.6	948.7	1073.8	950.2	1048
EDUCATION						
University Qualifications (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Education	20.3	22.5	23.3	15.5	29.6

Indicator	Data Source	Fawkner	Glenroy	Gowanbrae	Hadfield	Oak Park
Trade Qualifications (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Education	12.0	14.0	18.5	15.8	14.8
No Qualifications (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Education	49.4	43.3	39.1	50.6	36.6
Below Year 11 Schooling (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Education	31.7	27.4	22.8	34.6	21.4
TRANSPORT						
Travel to work by car (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	63.8	61.5	78.5	71.9	62.4
Travel to work on public transport (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	17.3	23.4	9.1	13.2	23.6
Cycled to work (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5
Walked to work (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.0
Households without a car (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	10.5	10.6	3.7	9.4	6.6
Households with two or more cars (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	42.7	41.5	64.3	47.5	48.6
WORK						
Worked from home in home based businesses (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.6
Unemployment Rate (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	10.4	8.8	4.1	7.7	5.8
Youth unemployment rate (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	22.1	17.6	18.6	16.3	13.5
Seniors unemployment rate (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	3.9	5.9	0.0	6.1	4.5
Disengaged youth (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	11.6	11.7	3.9	12.8	6.9
Volunteers (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	10.2	10.8	17.4	10.7	16.5

Moreland Central Data

Indicator	Data Source	Coburg	Coburg North	Pascoe Vale	Pascoe Vale South
POPULATION					
Estimated Resident Population (2019) (no.)	Community Profile - Population Estimates	29,220	8,722	19,496	11,393
Average Household Size - Persons Per Dwelling (2016) (no.)	Social Atlas - Households	2.54	2.52	2.43	2.74
AGE					
Median Age (2016) (no.)	Social Atlas - Age Structure	35	36	35	37
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	6.2	7.7	7.1	6.5
Primary schoolers (5 to 11) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	7.4	7.4	8.1	9.4

Indicator	Data Source	Coburg	Coburg North	Pascoe Vale	Pascoe Vale South
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	4.9	5.0	5.5	7.6
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	9.8	8.3	8.3	8.6
Young workforce (25 to 34) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	19.9	17.9	19.3	12.4
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	23.2	23.5	22.7	23.8
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	11.0	10.7	10.7	13.5
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	7.8	7.1	6.8	8
Seniors (70 to 84) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	7.6	8.6	7.6	7.2
Elderly aged (85 and over) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	2.2	3.7	3.9	3.0
DIVERSITY					
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Born Overseas (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	32.5	34.4	30.3	22.2
Recent Arrivals (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	21.3	22.8	26.0	12.8
Language other than English (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	37.0	38.2	35.1	30.5
Not fluent in English (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	6.7	8.2	5.0	4.0
Population born in China (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	1.7	2.8	1.3	1.0
Popultion born in Greece (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	2.7	2.0	1.4	2.8
Population born in Italy (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	5.9	6.0	4.4	5.1
Population born in India (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	1.5	1.3	3.2	0.8
HOUSING					
Separate Houses (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing	63.8	70.5	48.9	83.5
Medium Density (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing	28.9	26.4	48.3	15.8
High Density (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing	6.9	1.7	2.1	0.2
HOUSEHOLDS					
Couple with Children (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	30.9	29.5	29.8	40.2
Couple without Children (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	23.0	22.4	22.4	20.9

Indicator	Data Source	Coburg	Coburg North	Pascoe Vale	Pascoe Vale South
One Parent Families (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	8.5	10.2	9.0	8.9
Group Households (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	9.7	6.4	4.4	3.1
Young Lone Person (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	7.4	6.9	8.0	3.8
Older Lone Person (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	7.8	8.8	11.0	8.9
HOUSING TENURE					
Home Owner (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Tenure	30.9	29.8	30.0	37.4
Mortgage Holders (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Tenure	29.6	31.7	29.7	35.9
Rent Privately (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Tenure	30.1	23.5	29.6	19.5
Rent Social Housing (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Tenure	2.3	3.8	1.1	0.5
HOUSING COST					
Median mortgage payments (weekly) (2016) ($)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	$ 472	$ 462	$434	$473
High mortgage payments ($2600 or more) (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	32.8	25.8	22.5	31.8
Median rental payments (weekly) (2016) ($)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	$ 377	$ 350	$357	$382
High rental payments (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	28.1	16.1	10.0	18.9
Households in housing stress (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	9.6	9.9	9.5	5.1
Households in mortage stress (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	5.5	8.9	4.8	4.5
Households in rental stress (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	21.6	24.9	23.3	15.0
INCOME AND WELLBEING					
Low income households (Less than $650 gross weekly income) (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	17.3	20.1	17.8	12.7
High income households (More than $2,500 gross weekly income) (2016) ($)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	24.1	20.8	21.1	30.3
Median weekly household Income ($/weekly) (2016) ($)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	$ 1,605	$ 1,469	$1,493	$1,859
Needs assistance due to disability (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	6.2	8.0	6.0	6.0
SEIFA Index of Disadvantage (2016) (no.)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	1024.5	1004	1028.6	1057.4
EDUCATION					
University Qualifications (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Education	35.6	30.6	28.3	29.7
Trade Qualifications (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Education	11.7	11.9	14.8	13.7
No Qualifications (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Education	36.8	37.7	38.0	39.8

Indicator	Data Source	Coburg	Coburg North	Pascoe Vale	Pascoe Vale South
Below Year 11 Schooling (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Education	21.3	22.8	22.9	22.4
TRANSPORT					
Travel to work by car (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	48.3	56.7	61.8	63.2
Travel to work on public transport (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	26.2	21.6	21.7	17.2
Cycled to work (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	6.3	3.5	0.9	2.1
Walked to work (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.4
Households without a car (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	12.3	11.2	8.3	7.0
Households with two or more cars (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	38.2	38.8	42.7	53.2
WORK					
Worked from home in home based businesses (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.6
Unemployment Rate (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	7.1	6.2	6.3	5.8
Youth unemployment rate (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	15.7	19.2	17.1	15.3
Seniors unemployment rate (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	5.4	3.6	3.3	1.7
Disengaged youth (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	8.5	9.7	7.3	7.4
Volunteers (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	17.9	15.5	14.8	17.2

Moreland South Data

Indicator	Data Source	Brunswick	Brunswick East	Brunswick West
POPULATION				
Estimated Resident Population (2019) (no.)	Community Profile - Population Estimates	28,641	15,425	16,108
Average Household Size - Persons Per Dwelling (2016) (no.)	Social Atlas - Households	2.19	2.13	2.19
AGE				
Median Age (2016) (no.)	Social Atlas - Age Structure	32	32	33
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	4.5	4.0	5.5
Primary schoolers (5 to 11) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	4.6	5.3	6.0
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	2.7	3.4	3.9

Indicator	Data Source	Brunswick	Brunswick East	Brunswick West
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	12.9	11.5	11.0
Young workforce (25 to 34) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	30.1	31.5	25.2
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	22.7	23.2	22.2
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	8.8	8.4	10.1
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	6.1	5.7	7.3
Seniors (70 to 84) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	6.0	5.6	6.8
Elderly aged (85 and over) (2016) (%)	Community Profile - Service Age Groups	1.6	1.2	2.0
DIVERSITY				
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	0.6	0.6	0.4
Born Overseas (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	31.9	31.2	31.5
Recent Arrivals (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	30.8	32.4	28.3
Language other than English (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	27.9	26.8	31.8
Not fluent in English (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	5.1	3.6	5.4
Population born in China (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	2.3	1.8	1.8
Population born in Greece (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	2.7	1.7	2.6
Population born in Italy (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	3.3	4.1	3.5
Population born in India (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Diversity	1.1	0.9	2.1
HOUSING				
Separate Houses (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing	34.3	28.3	39.0
Medium Density (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing	39.3	40.0	53.2
High Density (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing	25.1	30.7	7.1
HOUSEHOLDS				
Couple with Children (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	16.6	17.1	20.6
Couple without Children (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	26.1	26.4	22.8
One Parent Families (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	5.4	5.6	7.2
Group Households (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	16.5	14.4	10.7

Indicator	Data Source	Brunswick	Brunswick East	Brunswick West
Young Lone Person (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	13.5	16.2	14.2
Older Lone Person (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Households	6.4	6.2	7.9
HOUSING TENURE				
Home Owner (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Tenure	21.6	20.3	23.0
Mortgage Holders (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Tenure	22.5	21.5	23.0
Rent Privately (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Tenure	45.8	48.5	41.0
Rent Social Housing (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Tenure	2.4	2.2	3.3
HOUSING COST				
Median mortgage payments (weekly) (2016) ($)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	$ 482	$ 474	$ 464
High mortgage payments ($2600 or more) (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	32.9	32.4	30.0
Median rental payments (weekly) (2016) ($)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	$ 408	$ 406	$ 330
High rental payments (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	38.3	38.7	19.3
Households in housing stress (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	11.2	11.7	14.3
Households in mortage stress (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	2.7	3.0	4.7
Households in rental stress (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Housing Cost	19.8	20.0	25.7
INCOME AND WELLBEING				
Low income households (Less than $650 gross weekly income) (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	16	14.2	18.9
High income households (More than $2,500 gross weekly income) (2016) ($)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	26.1	27.4	19.8
Median weekly household Income ($/weekly) (2016) ($)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	$ 1,724	$ 1,747	$ 1,406
Needs assistance due to disability (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	4.7	3.7	5.0
SEIFA Index of Disadvantage (2016) (no.)	Social Atlas - Income and Wellbeing	1052.3	1066	1032.9
EDUCATION				
University Qualifications (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Education	46.8	49.1	41.4
Trade Qualifications (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Education	8.7	9.0	10.4
No Qualifications (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Education	28.6	26.5	31.1
Below Year 11 Schooling (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Education	12.9	12.3	16.5
TRANSPORT				

Indicator	Data Source	Brunswick	Brunswick East	Brunswick West
Travel to work by car (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	33.9	35.6	45.2
Travel to work on public transport (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	32.5	32.6	27.3
Cycled to work (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	12.2	11.0	8.6
Walked to work (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	4.6	4.2	2.7
Households without a car (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	21.0	17.6	16.3
Households with two or more cars (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	25.6	25.3	29.8
WORK				
Worked from home in home based businesses (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Transport	2.3	2.7	2.3
Unemployment Rate (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	5.9	5.6	6.8
Youth unemployment rate (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	13.5	13.9	14.5
Seniors unemployment rate (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	3.7	4.6	3.2
Disengaged youth (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	6.0	4.4	7.7
Volunteers (2016) (%)	Social Atlas - Work	21.6	21.7	20.7

Appendix C – Existing Facilities Planning District Maps

Appendix D – Policy Review

Service Area Policy Summary and Focus Areas

Service area		Policies	Focus Areas
Arts and Culture **Facility** ▪ Gallery or exhibition space ▪ Indoor / outdoor performance space ▪ Theatre ▪ Creative space	**Services** ▪ exhibitions, arts and cultural workshops, programs, resident artists and events.	**Guiding documents** • Council Plan, 2017-2021 • Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan, 2017-2021 • Arts Infrastructure Plan 2018-2023 • Creative Capital: 2017-2022 Arts and Cultural Strategy • Counihan Gallery Strategic Plan, 2020-2025 • Arts Facility Development Plan, 33 Saxon Street **Policy directives** ▪ Strengthen the significant creative sector in Moreland and enhance its standing as a destination for the arts. ▪ Strategically plan for arts infrastructure in the municipality ▪ Build a network of partners, supporters and champions for arts infrastructure deliver ▪ Ensure the planning and delivery of arts infrastructure is co-ordinated with Council's development policy and capital works program	▪ Increasing participation in the planning and design of community facilities (Saxon Street, Merlynston Hall, Coburg Square, Wheatsheaf Hub and Fleming Park) to ensure creative needs are considered ▪ Increasing inclusion and delivery of arts infrastructure in Council's Capital Works Program ▪ Increasing collaboration and partnerships with relevant stakeholders to grow the arts in Brunswick and Coburg North ▪ Developing operation models for the Brunswick Town Hall and other underutilised Council space, based on user's needs
Early Years, Children and Young People **Facility** Long day care facility Maternal and Child health centre Kindergarten facility	**Services** Child care services Maternal and Child Health services ▪ 4-year-old kindergarten ▪ 3-year-old kindergarten	**Guiding documents** *Early Years* • Council Plan, 2017-2021 • Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan, 2017-2021 • Early Years Strategy and Implementation Plan, 2016-2020 • Early Years Infrastructure Plan , Kindergarten Infrastructure and Services Plan and Early Years and Youth Plan, 2021-2025 (in development)	*Early Years* • Improve health, wellbeing and education outcomes for children in Moreland, especially for those children who are vulnerable. • Develop an integrated and enhanced family and child focused service system to meet the needs of a growing population and increasing birth rate • Addressing priority demand and service gaps in Brunswick, East Brunswick , Coburg Activity Centre and Glenroy Activity Centre.

Service area		Policies	Focus Areas

Play group space
Youth facility / space
	Playgroups
	▪ Youth programs and opportunities focussed on:
	  - Youth support
	  - Education and training
	  - Art and music
	  - Sport
	  - Recreational engagement
	▪ Venue for hire
		• National Quality Framework, 2012 (NQF)
		Children and Young People
		• Full Potential: A Strategy for Moreland's Young People and Youth Action Plan 2020/2021
		
		Policy directives
		Early Years
		• Provide every three-year-old in Moreland access to 15 hours of subsidised kindergarten programs by 2029
		• Improve health, wellbeing and education outcomes for children in Moreland, especially for those children who are vulnerable.
		• Develop an integrated and enhanced family and child focused service system to meet the needs of a growing population and increasing birth rate
		• Maintain physical environment standards for early childhood providers in NQF
		Children and Young People
		▪ Better equip our young people for employment and provide opportunities to actively participate in civic life.
		▪ Improve our service system for children and young people
		▪ Connect young people through engagement activities in a safe and supervised space.
		▪ Improve access to physical spaces and places to learn, socialise, engage and play.
			• Advocating for increased investment by Government in publicly provided children's services, including co-locating new facilities with primary schools
			• Exploring new partnerships with not-for-profit sector investors to deliver quality early years facilities and services
			• Investment in new early years facilities at the community hub in development at the former Glenroy Primary School is the main priority
			• Council will work with the Victorian government to co-locate new facilities with primary schools, where appropriate. Successful partnerships developed by Council and the Department of Education and Early Years with Belle Vue Park Primary School in Glenroy, St Marks Primary School in Fawkner and Fawkner Primary School provide useful models to build on:
			• Addressing service gaps in the southern part of Moreland is a key focus
			• A new Glenroy community hub is the principal priority on the site of the former Wheatsheaf Road Primary School. The hub will integrate kindergarten, long day care and Maternal and Child Health Facilities with other social infrastructure including a new public library.
			• A number of feasibility studies have been undertaken to expand services and increase capacity for the provision of funded 3 year old kindergarten commencing in 2022. Data shows that the introduction of funded 3 year old kindergarten and increasing population will result in the need to increase the number of kindergarten places in the municipality.
			• Park Street Child Care and Kindergarten - expand kindergarten room, renew children's bathrooms and DDA improvements.

Service area	Policies	Focus Areas
		• Moreland Community Child Care Centre (Everett Street) - additional kindergarten room, staff areas and relocate and expand kitchen. • Moreland Community Child Care Centre (Tinning Street) - relocate to larger site and increase child care and kindergarten places and collocate with Maternal and Child Health. • Kids on The Avenue Children's Centre (and Maternal and Child Health Centre) – additional kindergarten room and redevelop MCH Centre. • Derby Street Children's Centre – 2 additional kindergarten rooms and centre redesign include DDA improvements. • Doris Blackburn Pre-School Centre – additional kindergarten room and staff areas. • H E Kane Memorial Pre-School (and Maternal and Child Health Centre) – redevelopment of the centre with additional kindergarten room, MCH consulting room and parent group/playgroup space. • Oak Park Kindergarten – additional kindergarten room and associated spaces. • Developing an Early Years Infrastructure Plan and working with DET to develop Moreland's Kindergarten Infrastructure Services Plan (KISP). • Renewing the five years Early Years Plan – currently referred to as the Moreland Early Years and Youth Plan 2021-2025. • Feasibility Studies undertaken of the prioritised expansion projects. *Children and Young People* • Improve access and maximise utilisation of the Oxygen Youth Space.

Service area		Policies	Focus Areas
			• Activate the Oxygen Youth Space with a mix of art, craft and recreational engagement activities. • Plan and provide youth-friendly spaces with young people.
Community Spaces **Facility** ▪ Community venue/ hall ▪ Multi-purpose space ▪ Senior Citizen Centres	**Services** ▪ Programs, events, training courses for social support, connection and learning ▪ venue for hire	**Guiding documents** • Council Plan, 2017-2021 • Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan, 2017-2021 • Living and Aging Well in Moreland Framework, 2019 • Disability Access and Inclusion Plan, 2016-2020 • Planning Venues for Older Persons (Draft) **Policy directives** • Deliver inclusive and accessible places, spaces and services	• Undertaking an annual program of disability access audits to resolve a range of accessibility needs across Council facilities. • Ensuring older adult needs and interests are considered in the planning and design of age-friendly and dementia-friendly community facilities ranging from hearing loops to kitchen, wifi, flexible spaces for up to 100, undercover parking for larger vehicles etc. • Review access arrangements to venues to maximise their use and ensure they continue to attract new users. • Support priority groups and new and emerging groups to access community spaces. • Plan to increase the capacity of existing hireable community spaces to accommodate increased demand.
Education and Learning **Facility** Libraries	**Services** ▪ Physical and digital collections in a variety of community languages ▪ Computers and wifi ▪ Printing and photocopying ▪ Programs, events, training courses for social connection and learning	**Guiding documents** • Council Plan, 2017-202 • Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan, 2017-2021 • Library Services Strategy, 2019 – 2023 • Library Infrastructure Plan (in development) **Policy directives** *Libraries* ▪ Provide contemporary library spaces which match community growth and expectations	*Libraries* • Develop and resource a Library Infrastructure Plan that includes an overall assessment of the existing buildings and future need • Plan for the new library facility within Wheatsheaf Hub. • Advocate within Council and to the State and Federal level where appropriate to secure appropriate funding for capital investment in library buildings. • Recommend a preferred service model for the Campbell Turnbull Library.

Service area		Policies	Focus Areas
Neighbourhood house / community learning centre	▪ Literacy, reading and digital training services ▪ Spaces for reading, studying, creative activities, meeting, training, access to technology, programs and events ▪ Programs, events, training courses for social connection and learning ▪ venue for hire	▪ Provide and promote flexible lifelong learning and creative opportunities through libraries, neighbourhood houses and learning centres ▪ Tailor programs and services to address priority and targeted needs	• Ensure universal access to library facilities, services and programs through the regular review of policies, procedures and physical accessibility.

Detailed Policy Descriptions

Policy Name	Purpose	Key Policy Directions
Plan Melbourne 2017-2050	Blueprint to guide Melbourne's growth to 2050	*Vision* Melbourne will continue to be a global city of opportunity and choice *Outcome 5*: **Melbourne is a city of inclusive, vibrant and healthy neighbourhoods** *Direction 5.1* Create a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods ▪ Policy 5.1.1 Create mixed-use neighbourhoods at varying densities ▪ Policy 5.1.2 Support a network of vibrant neighbourhood activity centres *Direction 5.3* Deliver social infrastructure to support strong communities ▪ Policy 5.3.1 Facilitate a whole-of-government approach to the delivery of social infrastructure ▪ Policy 5.3.3 Support not-for-profit community services to build social capital and stronger communities *Outcome 6:* **Melbourne is a sustainable and resilient city** *Direction 6.2* Reduce the likelihood and consequences of natural hazard events and adapt to climate change ▪ Policy 6.2.2 Require climate change risks to be considered in infrastructure planning
Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019-2023	Outlines the high-level strategic directions of the Government that will help to improve the health and wellbeing of Victorians	The vision is 'a Victoria free of the avoidable burden of disease and injury, so that all Victorians can enjoy the highest attainable standards of health, wellbeing, and participation at every age' The Plan includes the following 6 priorities: - Healthier eating and active living; - Tobacco-free living; - Reducing harmful alcohol and drug use; - Improving mental health; - Preventing violence and injury; and - Improving sexual and reproductive health. The VPHWP 2015-19 has informed the outcome areas of the Moreland MPHWP 19-23 and Council has used the VPHWP Outcomes Framework as a guide on how to develop indicators and measures to understand the longer-term impact of this Plan
Moreland Community Vision 2015-2025	Community vision statement for the future of the City of Moreland to	*Strategic Directions* ▪ Community infrastructure: the community infrastructure has been maintained to keep up with population growth

Policy Name	Purpose	Key Policy Directions
	guide council decisions, strategies and activities	▪ Financial sustainability: Moreland is financially responsible taking account of current and future need ▪ Access to services: the Moreland community has access to responsive services which are meeting the demands of a changing community
Moreland Council Plan 2017-2021	Overview of Council's values, commitments and activities over a four-year period. Aligned to Council budget and Strategic Resource Plan	***Strategic Objective: Responsible Council*** ▪ maintain and match our infrastructure to community needs and population growth ▪ operate without seeking an exemption from the rate cap through efficient use of Council's skills and financial resources
Moreland Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021	MPHP is a legislated requirement of the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*. Provides Council's public health vision, values, focus areas and priorities over a four-year period	***Focus Area: Liveable Neighbourhoods*** ▪ Moreland residents have access to well designed and well-located community facilities ***Four-Year Priorities*** ▪ Plan for community infrastructure to meet the needs of a growing and changing population and prioritise local access to health, education, social, leisure and cultural facilities ▪ Ensure the provision of community infrastructure is based on strong evidence of community need and value ▪ Design community facilities to allow for multi-purpose use by different groups, with the flexibility to adapt to changing needs over time ▪ Ensure the design and location of community infrastructure contributes to a sense of place and opportunities for social connections ▪ Explore investment partnerships for the development of consolidated community facilities that enable a variety of services at the one location
Moreland Community Infrastructure Framework 2015	Provides a tool to guide the delivery of community infrastructure in Moreland	***Foundation Principles (for planning and delivering community infrastructure)*** ▪ evidence-based decision making ▪ integrated planning ▪ social and environmental sustainability ▪ place-making ▪ good governance, and ▪ financial sustainability and value for money
Moreland Planning Scheme	Sets out policies and provisions for the use, development and protection of land in the municipality	***Municipal Strategic Statement Vision*** To create sustainable neighbourhoods with an emphasis on the social, cultural, environmental and economic wellbeing of the population ***Clause 21.03-5 Environmentally Sustainable Development*** *Objective 13*

Policy Name	Purpose	Key Policy Directions
		▪ To encourage development to contribute to environmental sustainability **Clause 21.03-7 Community Infrastructure** *Objective 17* ▪ To optimise access to community infrastructure(e.g. health, education, social, leisure and cultural facilities), suited to the local community's needs in different locations. *Strategies* ▪ Encourage the concentration of State Government services within the Coburg, Brunswick and Glenroy Activity Centres. ▪ Encourage the development of a major health facility and associated infrastructure in the Coburg Activity Centre. ▪ Reinforce the existing cultural, entertainment and educational focus of the 'Brunswick Civic & Cultural Precinct' centred on the Brunswick Town Hall. ▪ Support the location of community infrastructure within the Coburg, Brunswick and Glenroy Activity Centres and within Neighbourhood Centres. ▪ Ensure the design of community facilities allows for multi-purpose use by different groups with the flexibility to adapt to changing needs over time. ▪ Encourage the development of masterplans for major community facilities, such as hospitals, schools and large community facilities, to provide for planned expansion and management of impacts on adjoining areas. ▪ Ensure the design and location of community infrastructure contributes to a local sense of place and opportunities for social connections. ▪ Ensure the provision of community infrastructure is based on sound supporting evidence of community need and benefit. ▪ Consider the community benefit of retaining land in a public use zone for community use prior to supporting any rezoning proposal.
Asset Management Policy 2019	Provides a framework for Council to manage its infrastructure assets in a responsible and effective manner	*Principles* Asset Management comprises 2 elements: ▪ Asset stewardship (ensuring assets can be passed onto and accepted by the next generation). ▪ Maintenance management (ensuring that the current generation can safely use existing assets). Robust asset management is necessary to support informed strategic decisions regarding the following: ▪ Provision of services to current and future generations ▪ Provision and preservation of community infrastructure ▪ Encouragement and support of sustainable development

Policy Name	Purpose	Key Policy Directions
		▪ Appropriate integration of Asset Management with corporate, financial, business and budgetary planning The objective of this policy is to maintain Council's asset base through a long-term asset sustainability index averaging 95-105%. In meeting this objective Council will optimise the whole of life costs of its assets, whilst meeting the present and future service delivery needs of the community and minimising exposure to risk.
Creative Capital: Moreland's Arts and Culture Strategy 2017-2022 **Arts Infrastructure Plan 2018-2023**	Articulates how Council will support Moreland's creative sector and creative capital.	***Vision*** ▪ To strengthen the significant creative sector in Moreland and to enhance its standing as a destination for the arts. ***Key commitments*** ▪ Increasing participation in the planning and design of community facilities ▪ Increasing inclusion and delivery of arts infrastructure in Council's Capital Works Program ▪ Increasing collaboration and partnerships with relevant stakeholders to grow the arts in Brunswick and Coburg North
Aquatics and Leisure Strategy 2018-2038	Provides the strategic direction for Moreland's aquatic and leisure facilities to meet the needs of the current and future community needs	***Vision*** We will support the Moreland community to be healthier and more active, through providing a high quality, complementary mix of aquatic and leisure facilities that are well maintained and financially sustainable. ***Principles*** ▪ High quality, accessible and inclusive ▪ Affordable and viable ▪ Well planned, maintained and managed ***Recommendations*** Provide residents with access to an integrated network of quality aquatic and leisure facilities that provide complementary facilities across the municipality. Given that Council will be retaining six aquatic facilities, this strategy does not recommend the development of any additional facilities outside of the existing six facilities (ie; regional level facility / standalone water-play park etc). This strategy recommends that Moreland City Council retain the existing facilities through the provision of; ▪ One major level facility, which includes a range of aquatic, dry health and wellness facilities. ▪ Three district level facilities that provide a range of aquatic and dry facility components. ▪ Two local level seasonal outdoor pools.

Policy Name	Purpose	Key Policy Directions
Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2016-2020 **Human Rights Policy 2016-2026**	Provides the strategic direction and actions for making Moreland and inclusive and accessible for all community members	*Vision* An inclusive Moreland community that enables people with disability, their families and carers to fulfil their potential as equal citizens. *Goals* ▪ be an inclusive organisation ▪ deliver inclusive and accessible services ▪ advance inclusion and social cohesion in the community *Key Action Area* ▪ Accessible Places and Spaces: systematically improve the accessibility of Council buildings and infrastructure
Early Years Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2020	Provides a framework to improve the wellbeing of children aged 0–12 years living, studying and playing in Moreland.	*Key Outcome* ▪ An integrated and responsive family and child focused service system in Moreland *Key Actions* ▪ Understanding the current and future capacity of the local early years sector to provide kindergarten infrastructure and programs ▪ Addressing priority demand and service gaps in Brunswick, East Brunswick , Coburg Activity Centre and Glenroy Activity Centre. ▪ Advocating for increased investment by Government in publicly provided children's services, including co-locating new facilities with primary schools ▪ Exploring new partnerships with not-for-profit sector investors to deliver quality early years facilities and services
Full Potential: A Strategy for Moreland's Young People and Youth Action Plan 2020/2021	Provides the strategic directions and actions to improve access to support, create opportunities and empower young people (12-24 years)	*Vision* Moreland's young people are supported to reach their full potential *Outcome areas* ▪ Providing youth friendly spaces and places 　○ Provide access and maximise use of Oxygen Youth Space 　○ Plan and provide youth friendly spaces with young people
Library Services Strategy 2019	Determines the priorities for Moreland libraries over a five-year period	*Vision* Creating opportunities to learn, discover and connect *Priority directions*

Policy Name	Purpose	Key Policy Directions
		▪ Provide contemporary library spaces which match community growth and expectations ▪ Provide and promote flexible lifelong learning and creative opportunities through libraries, neighbourhood houses and learning centres ▪ Tailor programs and services to address priority and targeted needs
Living and Aging Well in Moreland Framework 2019	Framework establishes principles and practices to support older people in our municipality	***Vision*** Moreland is a connected, progressive and sustainable city for older people to live, work and play ***Policy directives*** • Deliver inclusive and accessible places, spaces and services
Moreland Zero Carbon – 2040 Framework and Action Plan	Framework outlines our community vision and strategic directions for the transition to zero carbon in Moreland by 2040	***Vision*** By 2040 Moreland has transitioned to become a zero-carbon community ***Principles*** • Facilitate a just and inclusive transition • Boost resilience and liveability • Plan ahead and invest for the future • Build cohesive, healthy and sustainable urban systems ***Key Priorities*** Energy transition: ▪ Ensure Council builds highly energy efficient facilities including onsite renewables and 'no new fossil gas'
Open Space Strategy 2021-2022	Provides direction for the future provision, planning, design and management of publicly owned open space that is set aside for leisure, recreation and nature conservation purposes	***Key objectives*** ▪ to support the compatibility of uses between open space, and ▪ to protect open space from the unnecessary encroachment of community facilities.
Place Action Plans & Brunswick, Coburg and Glenroy Structure Plans	Outlines Council's main Activity Centre's budgeted works programs for the next five years.	***Key Objective*** Implement a range of integrated Council activities in the activity centres.

Policy Name	Purpose	Key Policy Directions
	• Communicates Council's 5 year budgeted work program to be delivered in the Activity Centres. • Better integrate and coordinate projects and services delivered in the Centre to achieve set objectives and outcomes. • Identify funding gaps and facilitate cross-organisational planning for future projects. • Facilitate stakeholder engagement and the development of partnerships. • Provide the context for Council's work program in the Centre and identify the issues and dependencies • which should be considered when developing individual project briefs and service plans.	
Saxon Street Community Hub *Siteworks Activation*	Guide temporary short term and low cost activation of 33 Saxton Street for community uses.	*Key Objective* Deliver the Saxon Street Community Hub

Policy Name	Purpose	Key Policy Directions
Property Framework (Principles), 2018	The purpose of the Property Framework is to set out guiding principles for the management of Council's property portfolio to ensure: • Council's property portfolio is strategically aligned with its service delivery objectives and community expectations; • value to the community is maximised; and • there is a consistent approach to property management based on a clear understanding of the requirements of the Council and the services it delivers	*Principles* ▪ Integrated property management that aligns with other relevant legislations, Council policies and strategies ▪ Provide the right buildings and open space in the right place and condition to meet current and future service delivery needs ▪ Optimise value for money ▪ Maximise value to community ▪ Maximise the use of property and assets ▪ Explore entrepreneurial and commercial opportunities
Sport and Active Recreation Framework 2020	▪	**Strategic Directions** ▪ Increase participation by Moreland residents in sport and active recreation and fostering strong relationships with local recreation clubs, associations, peak bodies and government agencies. ▪ Ensure an adequate supply and distribution of good quality sporting infrastructure used in the most effective and efficient manner possible ▪ Ensure Moreland City Council's approach to sport and active recreation provision is underpinned and well informed by robust policies, strategies and plans. **Priority Areas** ▪ Planning projects were aimed at identifying the works required to increase the quality and capacity of Council's sporting infrastructure.

Policy Name	Purpose	Key Policy Directions
		- Facility development projects had similar goals. In addition, they were directed at improving facilities for female players and umpires. - Participation activities were generally targeted at increasing overall participation in active recreation and specifically aimed at growing involvement by women and other under-represented groups. - Policy work was directed at ensuring infrastructure is optimally used and the responsibilities of Council, the clubs and players with respect to facility use are clear.

Appendix E – Meeting Notes

Notes of Council Officer Small-Group, Semi-Structured Interviews

19/11/2020

Arts, Culture and Libraries

Libraries

Future Needs/Recommendations?

Moreland City Library buildings do not meet community expectations or industry standards. With a total of 2,693sqm public library floor space, Moreland City Libraries provides 2,022sqm less than the industry standard cited in the recent strategic review.

Develop and resource a Library Infrastructure Plan 2021 - overall assessment of the existing buildings and future needs, including consideration of options of refurbishment, expansion, co-location and re-location and recommends how to provide the most appropriate library spaces for our community

Plan for the new library facility within Wheatsheaf Hub 2021

Report on alternative service models for the Campbell Turnbull Library, with recommendation of a preferred option

Investigate how to make the unused mezzanine floor at Brunswick Library available to the community

Engage specialist support to review the layout and develop a master plan to optimise space usage of the Coburg library

Explore options for expansion of the Fawkner Library at the existing site or relocation into a community hub

Reference documents to be aware of?

Library Infrastructure Plan (in development) Nov/Dec 2021

Any comments in relation to specific facilities?

Fawkner: good position, park and school nearby, 50 years old and building looks the same in pictures from 50 years ago.

Campbell Turnbull Library: underutilised, building is old and small, the users love it but, there are not many of them.

Coburg Library: in the retail district, was a tucker box, not built as a library, high attendance.

Brunswick library: on Sydney Road with Council services, good location, under provided in library space though and below industry standard.

Thoughts on Standards?

Librarians are doing the 'fit for purpose audits', though builders also do it.

How does the 20 minute neighbourhood standard look for libraries when overlayed? Library is a district level facility with local sentiment. Larger hubs versus 20 minute walkability (800m). Public libraries Victoria website has attendance rates for all libraries.

Not enough investment in Moreland's libraries. 'Being alone together' aspiration for libraries is not supported by the current library building designs.

What are the complimentary services or facilities for co-location with libraries?

Maternal and child health

Council facilities

Arts and Culture

Any comments in relation to specific facilities?

Our premier theatre and performance space is Brunswick Mechanics, yet there is no green room, no separate toilets for performers, no shower, change room etc. It is below par. There are places for expanded rooms in the future.

Coburg Lake outdoor space is not used much, too many complaints for locals from noise from bands and limited parking there.

Merlynston Progress Hall has too many regular bookings, this prevents other 'chunk' hires, inhibits 'one off' arts users.

Oxygen Youth Space for bands under 24 years, not other performing artists.

Clifton Park sound stage looks over a soccer field- not appropriate at all as a venue and not used. Could remove this facility.

Coburg Court House Community Hall remove the regular bookings to elsewhere and free that space for artists and cultural workers. There is a cross-over between the community spaces and arts spaces.

Have never heard of the Middle Street Reserve - Tennis Pavilion music studio. What is that?

Brunswick town hall has a gallery but there is no physical link between the gallery and the library

Need to review our Council fees and charges and rethink permanent regular bookings as the cost and availability of Council facilities impact the ability of many artists and arts groups to access our affordable facilities. Spaces will open up for the arts if the fees and charges are reviewed and decreased for them.

New facilities

Site works (33 Saxton) redevelopment. Arts don't need new facilities, prefer older buildings, more ability to splash paint, make noise etc.

Thoughts on Standards?

Depends on the arts form- it differs. Wet spaces and gallery spaces should be added to the list of arts facilities. Are private spaces considered in this assessment? Undertake a scoping study and needs analysis of creative development spaces in Moreland which explores the feasibility of an Arts hub.

Age and Community Support

Future Needs and Recommendations

Look at the interface between indoor and outdoor spaces as COVID social distancing impacts the indoor spaces that older people frequent. Service delivery may not be as it was pre-COVID.

Basic venue features for older people (see the Draft Planning venues for older people). Needs such as mini-bus parking and turning, kitchens, size of rooms for different activities.

Older people are not generic, need a tiered approach from 'young old' to those living with dementia.

There are new expectations from the younger older aged group- they expect different things in community facilities. Many pay to use private facilities. Use and demand for community space will increase with desire for social connection. Community transport is an issue (under review) to enable equitable access to community facilities for those who do not drive or have access to public transport.

Standards of Provision?

Community facilities are havens for older people during extreme weather events (heat and cold, storms etc).

Need to consider multi-use, not exclusive senior facilities

Social support groups have $ (Federal Govt) but, no places to meet.

Make the current venues more inviting for 'younger older people'.

Need to future proof facilities to allow older people to come together with community again.

Older people need to be involved in service planning for older users.

See the Draft Planning Venues for Older Persons

Colocation?

Libraries are a good fit for colocation with facilities for older users.

Early Years, Children and Youth

Future Needs and Recommendations

Investment in new early years facilities at the community hub in development at the former Glenroy Primary School is the main priority.

Council will work with the Victorian government to co-locate new facilities with primary schools, where appropriate. Successful partnerships developed by Council and the Department of Education and Early Years with Belle Vue Park Primary School in Glenroy, St Marks Primary School in Fawkner and Fawkner Primary School provide useful models to build on addressing service gaps in the southern part of Moreland is a key focus

A new Glenroy community hub is the principal priority on the site of the former Wheatsheaf Road Primary School. The hub will integrate kindergarten, long day care and Maternal and Child Health Facilities with other social infrastructure including a new public library.

A number of feasibility studies have been undertaken to expand services and increase capacity for the provision of funded 3 year old kindergarten commencing in 2022. Data shows that the introduction of funded 3 year old kindergarten and increasing population will result in the need to increase the number of kindergarten places in the municipality.

Priority expansion projects to provide additional kindergarten places are:

Park Street Child Care and Kindergarten

Moreland Community Child Care Centre (Everett Street)

Moreland Community Child Care Centre (Tinning Street)

Kids on The Avenue Children's Centre

Derby Street Children's Centre

Doris Blackburn Pre-School Centre

H E Kane Memorial Pre-School

Oak Park Kindergarten

Any reference documents to be aware of?

Department of Education and Training (DET) has developed an early years reform plan with a key initiative to fund three year old kindergarten from 2022. Reference documents include:

https://www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/about/educationstate/ec-reform-plan.pdf

https://www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/childhood/providers/funding/20-%20053%20Building%20blocks%20-3YO%20infrastructure%20V8.pdf

https://www.education.vic.gov.au/childhood/providers/funding/Pages/capitalprogram.aspx

We are developing an Early Years Infrastructure Plan and working with DET to develop Moreland's Kindergarten Infrastructure Services Plan (KISP).

Also in the process of renewing our five years Early Years Plan – currently referred to as the Moreland Early Years and Youth Plan 2021-2025.

Feasibility Studies undertaken of the prioritised expansion projects.

Any comments in relation to specific facilities?

Majority of buildings need general maintenance and refresh.

Several services require improvements to staff areas, bathrooms, DDA access and kitchens.

Opportunities exist to expand and enhance facilities to increase capacity and improve amenities.

Any new planned facilities, major redevelopment etc?

Prioritised expansion projects include:

Park Street Child Care and Kindergarten - expand kindergarten room, renew children's bathrooms and DDA improvements.

Moreland Community Child Care Centre (Everett Street) - additional kindergarten room, staff areas and relocate and expand kitchen.

Moreland Community Child Care Centre (Tinning Street) - relocate to larger site and increase child care and kindergarten places and collocate with Maternal and Child Health.

Kids on The Avenue Children's Centre (and Maternal and Child Health Centre) – additional kindergarten room and redevelop MCH Centre.

Derby Street Children's Centre – 2 additional kindergarten rooms and centre redesign include DDA improvements.

Doris Blackburn Pre-School Centre – additional kindergarten room and staff areas.

H E Kane Memorial Pre-School (and Maternal and Child Health Centre) – redevelopment of the centre with additional kindergarten room, MCH consulting room and parent group/playgroup space.

Oak Park Kindergarten – additional kindergarten room and associated spaces.

While the above facilities have been prioritised based on current and projected demand, enrolment preferences and building conditions, there are several other centres that shall require redevelopment or expansion in the near future (details can be provided).

What are the complimentary services or facilities for co-location with early years services?

Maternal and Child Health

Playgroup Space

Neighbourhood Houses

Libraries

Community Health and Allied Health Services

Any thoughts on provision standards?

Early years facilities guidelines.

Maternal and Child Health

Trends

Population growth, funding direction from DHHS and expectations of KPI delivery and demographic changes as more families move to north of Moreland.

Opportunities

It would be great if there was a 5 year maintenance schedule which is shared that shows what the schedule is for things like painting of site etc. Some of our outdoor areas are not well maintained and therefore cannot be utilised by families. Some spaces have opportunity to be open space areas for community to use for outdoor play. We also are limited to community facilities to run our new parent groups from - some of our centres are too small to run them from.

Larger spaces, more consult rooms which include large space for group work. We have a few projects like the Glenroy Community Hub on the go and where possible and opportunity presents we will be colocated with other services.

Challenges

Some of our buildings are outdated - we are working with the WFV team so we are refurbishing some. We are in need of an additional consult room at Hadfield. Some sites have terrible IT boxes (IT is exposed) for example.

Youth

Continue to invest in youth friendly spaces and places across Moreland - Develop a 'youth-friendly' criterion for spaces and places and undertake an asset mapping process to identify gaps and opportunities.

Opportunities

Oxygen Youth Space will Increase the utilisation and total number of young people attending the facility.

Weekend private hire potential has not been maximised

Explore more opportunities and spaces within Moreland for Youth to utilise.

The responses required to support may vary depending on the identified needs, from meeting rooms and safe accessible spaces to free/low cost recreational opportunities.

Challenges

Youth unemployment, educational outcomes, mental health trends and service sector gaps

23/11/2020

Sport, Recreation and Open Space

Future Needs and Recommendations

There is a 20 year aquatic strategy and funding is needed to maintain pools. Fawkner redevelopment is happening.

Oak Park, new pavilion has community and sports space too.

Have monthly attendance records for all pools, see Know Your Council

Additional Reference Documents

Sport Pavilions Redevelopment Strategy, Indoor Sports Facilities Needs Analysis, Background Paper to the Aquatic and Leisure Strategy. Each sporting code has its own standards

Trends

Funding is tied to increased female sport participation and that means many facilities need upgrade to enable women's participation.

Shared infrastructure with schools (joint us agreement with Dept). State-level direction is needed to optimise school use. Council can access after school hours, Council maintain the facilities. Community grants program important for clubs to maintain and upgrade their facilities. Priorities can change and strategies are not concrete, sport funding is popular and thereby political.

Pavilions provision will change. No venues on CAPx list at the moment, trying to get them on that list.

Challenges

Sharing of sports facilities is a challenge. Sewell Reserve Pavilion emerging as a good example of multi-sport facility. Need good governance principles for sharing facilities. Clubs can't sub-lease themselves, unless it is a sole purpose facility like the velodrome.

Appendix F – Comparative Population Standards

Community Infrastructure Category	Hierarchy	Moreland City Council	Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas 2008 (Victorian Government)	Hobson Bay Community Services and Infrastructure Plan 2020-30 (City of Hobson Bay)	Fishermans Bend Community Infrastructure Plan 2017	Sustainable Communities - Infrastructure Development Guidelines (City of Greater Geelong 2010)	Docklands Community Infrastructure Planning 2008 (City of Melbourne)	City North Study Area Community Infrastructure Assessment 2011	Moe and District Social Infrastructure Plan 2018	Current Rate of Provision (2017 population)	Proposed Benchmarks	Unit Type
Arts & Culture										177475		
Gallery/Exhibition Centre	Metro				1 gallery per district	50,000-200,000		40,000		59,158	1 facility per 80,000 Persons (all ages)	Facility
Performance Space - Indoors	District	1 facility per 20000 Persons (all ages)								44,369	1 facility per 20,000 Persons (all ages)	Facility
Performance Space - Outdoors	District									44,369	1 facility per 20,000 Persons (all ages)	Facility
Theatre	Metro					50,000-200,000	75,000			59,158	1 facility per 60,000 persons (all ages)	Facility
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local		8,000-10,000	1:8,000 (total population)	1 space per 3000 people		8,000			17,748	1 facility per 8,000 to 10,000 persons (all ages)	Facility
Creative Space (arts and cultural	District		40,000-60,000							44,369	1 facility per 40,000 to 60,000	Facility

Community Infrastructure Category	Hierarchy	Moreland City Council	Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas 2008 (Victorian Government)	Hobson Bay Community Services and Infrastructure Plan 2020-30 (City of Hobson Bay)	Fishermans Bend Community Infrastructure Plan 2017	Sustainable Communities - Infrastructure Development Guidelines (City of Greater Geelong 2010)	Docklands Community Infrastructure Planning 2008 (City of Melbourne)	City North Study Area Community Infrastructure Assessment 2011	Moe and District Social Infrastructure Plan 2018	Current Rate of Provision (2017 population)	Proposed Benchmarks	Unit Type
venue medium)											persons (all ages)	
Community Spaces												
Community Venue - Local	Local	1 facilities per 6000 Persons (all ages)	4,000-8,000	1 venue (1-99 capacity):8,000 (total population)	1 room per 6000 people	6,000-10,000		8000-10000	8,000	8,067	1 facility per 6,000 Persons (all ages)	Facility
Community Venue - District	District	1 facilities per 20000 Persons (all ages)	10,000	1 venue (100-249 capacity):10,000 (total population)	1 room per 20,000 people	20,000-30,000			10,000	22,184	1 facility per 20,000 Persons (all ages)	Facility
Community Venue - Municipal	Metro	1 facilities per 35000 Persons (all ages)	40,000-50,000	1 venue (250+ capacity):40,000 (total population)						88,738	1 facility per 35,000 Persons (all ages)	Facility
Senior Citizen Centre	District	1 facilities per 1700 Persons aged 60 years and over	8,000-10,000	1:1,200 (persons aged 65 years and over)				8,000		3,745	1 facility per 1,700 Persons (aged 60 years and over)	Facility

Community Infrastructure Category	Hierarchy	Moreland City Council	Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas 2008 (Victorian Government)	Hobson Bay Community Services and Infrastructure Plan 2020-30 (City of Hobson Bay)	Fishermans Bend Community Infrastructure Plan 2017	Sustainable Communities - Infrastructure Development Guidelines (City of Greater Geelong 2010)	Docklands Community Infrastructure Planning 2008 (City of Melbourne)	City North Study Area Community Infrastructure Assessment 2011	Moe and District Social Infrastructure Plan 2018	Current Rate of Provision (2017 population)	Proposed Benchmarks	Unit Type
Sport & Recreation												
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	1 facility per 10,000 to 40,000 Persons (all ages)	40,000		1 centre per district		40,000			88,738	1 facility per 10,000 to 40,000 Persons (all ages)	Facility
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – District	District	1 facility per 40,000 to 70,000 Persons (all ages)								59,158	1 facility per 40,000 to 70,000 Persons (all ages)	Facility
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Metro	Metro	1 facility per 70,000 to 100,000 Persons (all ages)								177,475	1 facility per 70,000 to 100,000 Persons (all ages)	Facility
Indoor Sport and Recreation Centre	District	1 facility per 45,000 Persons (all ages)	Level 2: Neighbourhood level indoor stadiums: 1 (2 court) facility per 20,000 to 30,000 people Level 3: Higher order		1 stadium per precinct		40,000			25,354	1 facility per 45,000 Persons (all ages)	Facility

Community Infrastructure Category	Hierarchy	Moreland City Council	Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas 2008 (Victorian Government)	Hobson Bay Community Services and Infrastructure Plan 2020-30 (City of Hobson Bay)	Fishermans Bend Community Infrastructure Plan 2017	Sustainable Communities - Infrastructure Development Guidelines (City of Greater Geelong 2010)	Docklands Community Infrastructure Planning 2008 (City of Melbourne)	City North Study Area Community Infrastructure Assessment 2011	Moe and District Social Infrastructure Plan 2018	Current Rate of Provision (2017 population)	Proposed Benchmarks	Unit Type
			indoor stadium: 1 (4-6 court) facility per 40,000 to 60,000 people									
Sports Pavilions	Local									2,863	1 facility per 2,800 Persons (all ages)	Facility
Early Years, Children and Young People												
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4 year old kindergarten	Local	99.3 enrolment capacity (places) per 100 Persons aged 4 years	one double 4 year old kindergarten facility will be required for approximately every 10,000 people.	1 enrolment place:participant (3-4 year olds)	1 place for 1.42 people aged 4 years old			1 kindergarten with 2 rooms per 150 four year olds, or 75 places per week	1 30 place preschool room for every 30 (4-yearolds)		99.3 enrolment capacity (places) per 100 Persons (aged 4 years)	Enrolment Capacity (places)

Community Infrastructure Category	Hierarchy	Moreland City Council	Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas 2008 (Victorian Government)	Hobson Bay Community Services and Infrastructure Plan 2020-30 (City of Hobson Bay)	Fishermans Bend Community Infrastructure Plan 2017	Sustainable Communities - Infrastructure Development Guidelines (City of Greater Geelong 2010)	Docklands Community Infrastructure Planning 2008 (City of Melbourne)	City North Study Area Community Infrastructure Assessment 2011	Moe and District Social Infrastructure Plan 2018	Current Rate of Provision (2017 population)	Proposed Benchmarks	Unit Type
Childcare - long day care	Local	30 enrolment capacity (places) per 100 Persons aged 0 to 5 years	8,000-10,000	1:4 (0-5 year olds)	1 place for 4 people aged 0-6 years old	4,000-8,000		1 per 8,000 to 10,000 people, or 150 places per 1000 children aged 0-5 years	1 place per 6.8 children aged 0-6 years		30 enrolment capacity (places) per 100 Persons (aged 0 to 5 years)	Enrolment Capacity (places)
Maternal and Child Health Centre	District	1 consulting rooms per 110 Persons aged 0 years	16,000	1 room:130 births (0 year olds)	1 room for 120 births			1 dual centre (20 sessions per week) for every 16,000 people, or 1 centre per 280 children aged 0	1 service for every 182 babies		1 consulting rooms per 110 Persons aged (0 years)	Consulting Room
Playgroup Space	Local	1 group sessions per 40 Persons aged 0 to 4 years	5,000					1 playgroup per 5,000 people, or 2.1 places per 1,000 children aged 0-5 years	1 playgroup per 5,000 residents (uses a general meeting space)	458	1 group sessions per 110 Persons aged (0 to 4 years)	Group Sessions

Community Infrastructure Category	Hierarchy	Moreland City Council	Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas 2008 (Victorian Government)	Hobson Bay Community Services and Infrastructure Plan 2020-30 (City of Hobson Bay)	Fishermans Bend Community Infrastructure Plan 2017	Sustainable Communities - Infrastructure Development Guidelines (City of Greater Geelong 2010)	Docklands Community Infrastructure Planning 2008 (City of Melbourne)	City North Study Area Community Infrastructure Assessment 2011	Moe and District Social Infrastructure Plan 2018	Current Rate of Provision (2017 population)	Proposed Benchmarks	Unit Type
Youth Centre/Space	District	1 facilities per 5500 Persons aged 12 to 25 years	Level 1 - 8,000 Level 2 - 30,000-60,000	1:4,500 (persons aged 12-25 years)		20,000		8,000	1 per 8,000 people		1 facility per 5500 Persons aged (12 to 25 years)	Facility
Education and Learning												
Library	District	1 floor space (sqm) per 45 Persons (all ages)	30,000-60,000	1:30,000 (total population)	0.037 sqm per population	15,000-30,000	25,000-30,000	1 library per 40,000 people or 45 to 48 m2 per 1,000 people	1 Library per 30,000-60,000 people	66	1 floor space (sqm) per 45 Persons (all ages)	Floor Space (SQM)
Neighbourhood House/Community Learning Centre	District	1 facilities per 20000 Persons (all ages)	10,000-20,000	1;10,000 (total population)				20,000	1 per 10,000 residents	22,184	1 facility per 20,000 Persons (all ages)	Facility

Appendix G – Case Studies

The case studies reviewed highlight that many community facilities delivered in urban environments are characterised by:

- Integration with residential, commercial and other uses for example, community facilities integrated into ground floor of high rise buildings;

- Central, accessible and convenient locations;

- Clustering and co-location to provide a 'one stop shop' environment that maximises convenience and reduces the need for multiple trips;

- Inclusion of commercial opportunities to provide on-going revenue;

- Flexible use of space such as roof tops of car parks;

- Vertical integration; and

- Funding and delivery is often through partnerships.

Green Square Urban Renewal Project - City of Sydney[1]

This case study demonstrates the following models of delivery:

- Community Hub

- Community Precinct

Green Square is a major urban renewal project currently being undertaken by the City of Sydney. Green Square is being transformed into a vibrant and sustainable urban place, with a diverse mix of housing, open spaces, offices, shops and facilities that will create a focal point for the wider area. The urban renewal area is approximately 4 kilometres south of the City of Sydney and is experiencing (and is forecast to accommodate) more resident population growth than any other area in the City of Sydney. It is estimated that, Green Square will accommodate:

- Total projected resident population of 40,000 at 2030;

- Total projected workforce population of 21,800 at 2030; and

- Total projected dwellings of 19,500 at 2030.

It is expected that community facilities will be an integral component of the development serving not only the needs of the immediate resident and workforce population but also the broader South Sydney area. The following community facilities have been proposed for the development:

- Four heritage buildings will be fully refurbished for use as community facilities, including a community hall, small theatre, multi-purpose hall, community shed, artists' studios and workshops.

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[1] http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/Development/UrbanRenewalProjects/GreenSquare/GreenSquareUrbanRenewalArea.asp

- A multipurpose library, cultural and community centre in the Green Square Town Centre, fronting the major plaza and Botany Road;
- A Health and Recreation Centre (including aquatic facilities), as part of the Epsom Park Precinct, on Joynton Avenue, south of Victoria Park.

The City of Sydney strongly promoted the need for a 'whole of government' approach to the planning and provision of community infrastructure for the Green Square Urban Renewal Project. A Community infrastructure Working Group was established (comprising of a range of key stakeholders including local, state and federal government agencies) through the Department of Premier and Cabinet. The working group required agencies to look beyond normal planning timelines and adopt a more strategic approach to community infrastructure planning and provision including working collaboratively and exploring opportunities for partnerships such as co-located services.

Rouse Hill Town Centre Vinegar Hill Memorial Library and Community Centre, Hills Shire Council, Sydney[2]

This case study demonstrates the following models of delivery:
- Community Precinct (Vertical)
- Mixed Use Development
- Commercial Ventures
- Public Private Partnership

Rouse Hill Town Centre is a major centre located in the north west of Sydney and provides a good example of how community facilities can be provided in high urban density environments. The Vinegar Hill Memorial Library and Community Centre is a key community facility for the town centre. It is based on a multistorey, town centre, multipurpose, integrated community facility model, occupying three levels of centrally located mixed use space right on the town centre's main plaza. The facility includes:
- A ground floor entry/exhibition area that also includes commercial space (currently used for a cafe)
- A first floor library of 1,300 square metres
- A second floor community centre of 1,100 square metres

In addition to the library and community centre, Rouse Hill Town Centre also features a learning hub. The Learn2 Learning Hub is a shared learning space for a range of organisations including TAFE NSW – Western Sydney Institute, Australian Business Limited Apprenticeship Centre, JobQuest, Sydney Hills Business Chamber, NorthWest Community College, KUMON Rouse Hill and many more. Learn2 focuses on incubating learning and promoting opportunities within the Rouse Hill region and seeks to determine how both public and private service providers can be brought together to achieve better learning outcomes for the community. The intent of Learn2 is to facilitate existing programs and services

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2 Elton Consulting (2011), Planning for Community Infrastructure and Community Services in urban growth areas

operating out of the 'shared' Learn2 Learning Hub at the Vinegar Memorial Hill Library and Community Centre in Rouse Hill Town Centre.

Rouse Hill Town Centre was a unique community facilities project for Hills Shire Council in that the library and community centre were identified as a requirement by Landcom and the Department of Planning through discussion with Council and was included as part of their tender requirements for the development of the Rouse Hill Town Centre. As a result the Lend Lease/GPT consortium contributed $4.85 million to the project as part of their bid to Landcom. Council paid $5.2 million for the building and an additional $2.3 million for fit out. A nominal sum was also paid to the New South Wales State Government for the land.

While the establishment of programs like Learn2 has the potential to deliver significant community benefits, the long term sustainability of the funding arrangements is an important consideration. While seed funding acts as a critical catalyst to program development and delivery, project partners need to carefully consider long term viability and program sustainability once the initial seed funds are depleted.

Woolloongabba Urban Development Area, Urban Land Development Authority, South East Queensland[3]

This case study demonstrates the following models of delivery:
- Community Hub
- Community Precinct
- Mixed Use Development
- Commercial Ventures

The Woolloongabba Urban Development Area (UDA) occupies a 10.25 hectare site in a highly visible inner-city location only 2 kilometres from the CBD. The UDA has been identified as the preferred location for a new underground station as part of the Cross River Rail project. Combined with its inner-city location, proximity to a number of significant destinations including the CBD, Mater Hospital precinct, South Bank and the Gabba stadium, and adjacency to the Pacific Motorway and South East Freeway Bikeway, the Woolloongabba UDA will have one of the highest levels of accessibility in the city. Whilst, the Woolloongabba UDA is still in the early phases it provides a good example of how community facilities have been incorporated in the planning phase of the development.

The overall vision for the UDA is a mixed use development comprising residential and employment uses with supporting retail, community and cultural facilities to ensure that the UDA is active for much of the day. Development will be required to provide activated ground floor street frontages in key areas to provide a busy and attractive urban environment. The community facilities proposed for the UDA include:
- A multi-purpose community hub with a gross floor area of approximately 1,500m2 is envisaged at the lower levels of a building near the public transport interchange.

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3 Woolloongabba Urban Development Area Development Scheme, 2011, Urban Land Development Authority

- A cultural facility with a gross floor area of approximately 4,000m2 with good access by walking, cycling and public transport.

- A multi-purpose indoor sports and recreation facility. This facility will be integrated into the lower levels of a larger development and make effective use of podium and/or roof-top spaces for outdoor recreation. There may be some advantages of co-location with the community hub.

- Relocation of the South Brisbane Dental Clinic to new premises within the vicinity of the UDA.

- Child care facilities.

- Innovative, land efficient and flexible sports and recreation opportunities.

- High quality urban park and plaza for recreation and events in the centre of the UDA.

The Port Melbourne Family and Children's Hub, City of Port Phillip, Victoria[4]

This case study demonstrates the following models of delivery:

- Community Hub

- Shared use of School Facilities

The Port Melbourne Family and Children's Hub (opened in 2007) is an example of an integrated community facility that delivers family support services in a central location. The Family and Children's Hub, which is located on the grounds of Port Melbourne Primary school, houses a range of family services. The Hub will provide a 'one stop shop' for families that also links them into the life of their local community. On completion, services at the Hub will include

- Port Melbourne Toy Library

- Community Playgroups

- Inner South Community Health Service family support groups

- Southport Playhouse Occasional Childcare Service

- Out of School Hours Occasional Care

Harbour Children's Centre, Melbourne[5]

This case study demonstrates the following models of delivery:

- Community Hub

The Harbour Family and Children's Centre is a hub for family services including a Maternal and Child Health Centre run by the City of Melbourne and is a purpose-designed and built collaboration between Gowrie Victoria, the City of Melbourne, Lend Lease and VicUrban. The Harbour Family and Children's Centre is located on the rooftop of the largest supermarket in the Melbourne Docklands. Providing spaces for 150 children from infant to five years, the centre aims to establish a benchmark in

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4 http://www.portphillip.vic.gov.au/community_strengthening_port_melbourne.htm and http://www.childrenshub.com.au/

5 http://www.hassellstudio.com/en/cms-projects/detail/harbour-family-and-childrens-centre/

showcasing Lady Gowrie's vision for outdoor play as a fundamental aspect of early childhood development.

The courtyard is a diverse and tactile series of nature-based play spaces that provide a backdrop for the facility's learning programs. Incorporating two sandpits, digging patch, water play zone, kitchen garden and a flexible-use softfall area, the gardens vary in theme to showcase the diversity of the natural world. This unique learning environment is an important addition to community infrastructure within a fast-growing high-density commercial and residential precinct.

King George V Recreation Centre, City of Sydney[6]

This case study demonstrates the following models of delivery:
- Community Hub

King George V Recreation Centre is located in the City of Sydney and provides city residents, workers, students and visitors with state of the art sports and fitness facilities and community services. Facilities within the King George V Recreation Centre include both indoor and outdoor recreation space:
- Two indoor multipurpose courts suitable for basketball, netball, volleyball, badminton and futsal
- Fully equipped fitness centre
- Multipurpose community room
- Meeting room.
- Outdoor basketball half courts, tennis court, futsal court and playground

In addition, to the above facilities King George V Recreation Centre offers a range of services which include:
- After School Care Program
- School Holiday Program
- Painting Classess
- Community BBQ held on the first Friday of every month

Parks Community Centre, City of Port Adelaide Enfield Council, South Australia[7]

This case study demonstrates the following models of delivery:
- Community Hub
- Community Precinct
- Mixed Use Development

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6 http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/residents/recreationandlearningcentres/KingGeorgeVRecreationCentre.asp#Downloads
7 The Parks Community Centre, A Practical Approach, April 2011, Government of South Australia

- Commercial Ventures

Parks Community Centre in Port Adelaide is a good example of a community 'precinct' development. The Parks Community Centre is redevelopment project undertaken by the South Australian State Government through their Social Inclusion Unit.

The Parks Community Centre currently comprises: 12 buildings; swimming pools; sporting grounds; a playground; a model car and skating track; car parking; and general open space. At the centre of the site is an area known as 'The Square'. Six buildings at the Parks Community Centre contain purpose built facilities which include the library, arts and crafts workshop, sports and recreation centre (swimming pool, squash courts, fitness centre, basketball courts, change rooms); theatres, function room, Children's Centre.

The redevelopment of the site is anticipated to include five key elements:

- The Recreation and Sports Hub will include: a new indoor swimming pool; an upgraded fitness centre; squash courts; an expanded basketball/recreation centre; new tennis courts; shared use club rooms; two senior soccer/hockey pitches; and a football/cricket oval.

- The Children's Centre will provide expanded day-care services for children in the local area, as well as provide programs and support services for parents.

- The Health Centre will provide a range of integrated health services for the growing local community.

- The Library and Community Centre will be a modern facility delivering library and other Council services to residents.

- Residential and retail options will create affordable housing options and local shopping facilities.

Other features of the Plan include the creation of an 'urban village' atmosphere with: a new coffee shop; a town square; car parking; a new access road; pedestrian boulevards between buildings; water features; public artworks and landscaped outdoor areas including 4.34 hectares of usable open space.

Chatswood Youth Centre, Sydney[8]

Chatswood Youth Centre is a dedicated youth space and youth recreation facility located in the higher density area of Chatswood, in Sydney's north. Youth services provided from the centre include:

- Youth lounge and safe social spaces;
- Information and referral services for youth;
- Music practice and recording rooms; and
- Various indoor recreation facilities.

Due to the limited availability of land in the area, Willoughby Council also provides a number of outdoor activity spaces on the rooftop of the youth facility. These include:

8 Victoria Street East Precinct Community Infrastructure Plan, 2011

- Outdoor basketball, futsal and volleyball courts;
- Fruit and vegetable gardens; and
- A small skate park

False Creek North, Vancouver, Canada[9] [10]

This case study demonstrates the following models of delivery:
- Community Hub
- Community Precinct
- Mixed Use Development

False Creek North is an inner urban area of the City of Vancouver that has undergone urban renewal for the last 20 years. Before its transformation, False Creek, like most of Vancouver's waterfront, was a focus of heavy industry and the supporting railways. Sawmills and factories surrounded this water basin. To accommodate the Expo 86 World's Fair the existing industrial and transportation uses were relocated. After the World's Fair the site of 80 hectares was sold to private developers – 67 hectares of this site is what is now known as False Creek North. The site was rezoned to accommodate mixed use, predominantly residential development. False Creek North has become one of the largest urban redevelopment projects in North America. Its population has grown to over 10,000 people over the last decade. False Creek North is a rapidly growing and dense urban neighbourhood, compared to the rest of Vancouver. In 2006, the population density for False Creek North was approximately 18,857 people per square kilometre, making it about 25 times denser than the rest of Vancouver.

From the project's inception, the City of Vancouver has been committed to making False Creek North an example of demonstrating how families and children, including those living in social housing, can have their needs met in a high density living environment. False Creek North has been recognised for its success in attracting families to the Vancouver downtown area and for bringing people closer to their place of work.

The Official Development Plan for False Creek North (1990) states that cultural, recreational, and institutional uses be incorporated throughout the area, where they best serve the projected population and complement adjacent land uses. The plan makes provision for the following uses[11]:
- One K-7 community school with 370 square metres of community space and a 560 square metre school/community gymnasium;
- One K-7 school;
- One community centre plus gymnasium, having a combined minimum area of 4 180 square metres

9 http://vancouver.ca/commsvcs/currentplanning/urbandesign/br2pdf/falsecreek.pdf

10 Elton Consulting (2011), Planning for Community Infrastructure and Community Services in urban growth areas

11 False Creek North Official Development Plan, 1990

- Eight day care facilities, having a combined indoor area of between 3 000 and 3 500 square metres and a combined minimum outdoor area of between 2 700 and 4 400 square metres, depending upon location configuration, and meeting Community Care Facilities Licensing requirements

- One multi-purpose room to accommodate family place and out of school care programs, having a minimum floor area of 190 square metres, with washrooms designed to be shared with adjacent community facilities and meeting Community Care Facilities Licensing requirements

- One branch library facility, having a floor area of approximately 460 square metres, if required by the Library Board One field house, having a floor area of approximately 200 square metres.

The University of British Columbia School of Community and Regional Planning undertook a major post occupancy evaluation of the False Creek North neighbourhood that was published in 2008. The key findings from that study included[12]:

- A high level of satisfaction among residents of False Creek North with 96% claiming they would recommend living in the neighbourhood;

- Proximity to work, public and private amenities and a liveable, urban lifestyle were identified as the most important factors influencing peoples' decisions to move into False Creek North;

- False Creek North, in comparison to other high density neighbourhoods in Vancouver, is viewed to have a more 'suburban' feel with specific reference to generous park space, active lifestyles, slower pace, schools and large numbers of children;

- While the child care and school facilities are commended and especially welcomed by those families whose children have been able to secure a place, the lack of capacity of these facilities to meet demand is "an ongoing frustration, concern and challenge to raising a family in False Creek North". 'School/day care' was perceived as a challenge by more than half (53%) of respondents with children;

- The Roundhouse Community Centre is a 'well loved' community hub that is recognised as providing valuable services to the community. However, it is also reported that there are too few activities for a wide enough range of ages, especially seniors and youth;

- Feedback suggests that the presence of larger numbers of children helps to build a sense of community

- Community events and locations for community activity are identified as important to creating an atmosphere of inclusion. These include the Roundhouse Community Centre, schools, day care, cafes, paddling and walking groups and community celebrations.

False Creek North is a good example of how policy has been influenced to encourage diversity, particularly with the focus on attracting greater number of family households to high density urban

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12 False Creek North Post-Occupancy Evaluation: Questionnaire Analysis and Findings, The University of British Columbia, 2006

living. Importantly, this case shows the importance of community infrastructure and how it can be used to achieve this notion of 'neighbourhood' in a city centre context.

Elwood Education Precinct[13] [14]

This case study demonstrates the following models of delivery:
- Community Precinct
- Public Private Partnership

The Elwood Education Precinct (also referred to as the Learning Hub) was formed in 2011 and is made up of Poets Grove Maternal Health, Childcare and Kindergarten Centre, Elwood Primary School and Elwood College. Council (City of Port Phillip) and local service providers have collaborated to achieve a vibrant integrated health, care and education service for families in Elwood. The State Government supported this project with a contribution of $500,000 toward the development of the site.

The vision for the Elwood Education Precinct is to "provide our children with the very best educational opportunities and build a sense of belonging and connectedness within the local community". Key goals include:
- Enhancing the sense of community for families
- Enhancing student learning outcomes
- Enhancing student engagement and pride
- Streamlining and improving pathways and transitions

Elwood Primary School Council and Port Phillip Council have worked together to achieve the family and children's centre at the Poets Grove site. This has included ways to integrate the site with the primary school whilst maintaining community access to the school site outside school hours and developing alternative pathways for use at all times. The establishment of the family and children's services facility at the Poets Grove site included a land swap arrangement between the Elwood Primary School and Council. Council has transferred sections of Shelley Street and Mitford Street to the School in return for land to construct the new centre.

The fOrT, Geelong[15]

This case study demonstrates the following models of delivery:
- Community Hub
- Integrated Service Delivery
- Partnerships

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13 http://elwood.vic.edu.au/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=146&Itemid=138

14 http://www.elwoodprimary.vic.edu.au/pages/1/download_categories/38

15 Source: http://www.geelongaustralia.com.au/community/youth/article/item/8cfccf90fc0dea2.aspx

The fOrT is a regional facility that provides free programs and a safe space for young people to relax, socialise and interact with other young people in the community. The fOrT provides important infrastructure to promote community connectedness, develop young people's skills and interests and provide alternative pathways to education and employment. The fOrT offers high quality activities, development and support services for young people in the Northern Suburbs of Geelong and the surrounding areas. These include:

- Art classes
- Cooking lessons
- Free Meals
- Music lessons
- Futsal Teams
- Event planning
- Youth committees
- Employment opportunities
- Promotion of multiculturalism

Young people can initiate new activities, develop their skills in a particular area and socialise in a welcoming and friendly environment. The fOrT operates six days per week year round, including school holiday programs, workshops and long-term projects and events.

Resident youth workers and professional workshop instructors run activities, passing on their skills and experience in order to assist young people to achieve their goals. Service provision is available through key partnerships including:

- Centrelink
- Youthlaw Online
- Counselling services
- Headspace Barwon and
- Geelong Regional Libraries

On site youth workers play an important role in consulting and engaging with young people at the fOrT. Regular contact gives young people the opportunity to have their say in what happens at the centre. The fOrt employs young people in a variety of different areas which results in youth having a direct influence over the running of the centre and getting the chance to give 'youth' input.

Clarence Valley Youth Cube[16]

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16 Clarence Valley Funding Proposal, http://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/content/uploads/0827709.pdf

Clarence Valley Council are currently developing a "Youth Cube", refurbished shipping containers, which will provide places for young people spread across the Clarence Valley to meet, learn skills, train, access the net and socialise in safe, welcoming and inclusive environments. The 'Cubes' will create hubs for other youth service providers where existing suitable space is limited and for outreach. Three Cubes will provide secure spaces for, Café uses, Computer Learning & Training / Relaxation space, and Studio workshops for production of videos, music, art, etc. On completion the cubes will be located in the main centre of Grafton for 4 months, in the key beachside town of Yamba for 4 months and other areas based on demand already expressed by young people and service providers.

The Key Partner in delivering this project is NORTEC Employment and Training (NORTEC) Limited which is a not-for-profit company delivering a suite of employment & training services across the Northern Rivers region of NSW. Services include: JSA provider in the CV with a significant business share; 30 years experience delivering youth services, currently delivering Youth Pathways, Connections & Links to Learning; New Enterprise Incentive Scheme (NEIS) provider in the CV; Registered Training Organisation in the area; and 3 operating small business incubators in the Northern Rivers with a 4th in construction.

The Youth Cube is a cost effective way of addressing competing & changing needs & preferences of spatially dispersed young people in an area which lacks basic youth infrastructure. In addition, the following cost savings have been identified:

- Maintenance costs are minimised by the nature of the structures.
- A lack of space for computer based training in the Clarence Valley will create opportunities for the Youth Cube and generate commercial rental income.
- All spaces can be hired in 'down' times. The Cafe Cube has the potential for a lease.
- The cubes' exteriors will generate advertising income from youth-focussed business.
- Council will support program delivery and maintenance.

The estimated cost of the Youth Cube includes:

- Capital: $1,300,000 (3 cubes + site works at Grafton, Yamba and outreach sites).
- Project Manager/Development Officer: $85,000 one year only.
- Recurrent: Expenditure $108,340 – Income $ 44, 500 = $63,840 (sponsors and grants to be sought to reduce burden for CVC).

Appendix H – Detailed Needs Assessment

Moreland North

Quantity Standards (Population Standards)

Table 2 below shows the outcomes of the quantity assessment for metro and district facilities in Moreland North. The following provides a summary of the assessment:

- At a district level there will be needs for additional arts cultural facilities by 2036, including performance spaces (both indoor and outdoor) and creative spaces.
- At a metro level there will be needs for a theatre space in Moreland North by 2036.
- In relation to community spaces, there will be needs for district community venues including seniors centres by 2036.
- By 2031 there will be additional needs for youth space.
- There is a need for an additional 618sqm of library space in Moreland North by 2036.

Table 2. Moreland North – Quantity Standards Assessment

MORELAND NORTH							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Gallery/Exhibition Space	Metro	80,000	Facility	0	0	0	0
Performance Space - Indoors	District	20,000	Facility	3	0	0	3
Performance Space - Outdoors	District	20,000	Facility	3	0	0	3
Theatre	Metro	60,000	Facility	1	0	0	1
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue medium)	District	40,000	Facility	1	0	0	1
Community Venue - District	District	20,000	Facility	3	1	0	2
Community Venue - Metro	Metro	80,000	Facility	0	0	0	0
Senior Citizen Centre	District	1,700	Facility	7	2	0	5
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – District	District	70,000	Facility	0	1	0	0
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Metro	Metro	100,000	Facility	0	1	0	0
Indoor Sport and Recreation Centre	District	45,000	Facility	1	4	0	0
Maternal and Child Health Centre	District	0.91	Consulting Room	9	8	2	0
Youth Centre/Space	District	5,500	Facility	2	0	0	2
Library	District	2.2	Floor Space (SQM)	1503	885	0	618
Neighbourhood House/Community Learning Cent	District	20,000	Facility	3	3	0	0

Population at 2036	67,652
Population Aged 60+ 2036	13,257
0-5 year old's 2036	5,933
0-4 year old's 2036	4,991
0 year old's 2036	1,022
4 year old's 2036	962
12-25 year old's 2036	11,690
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Table 3 to Table 7 below shows the outcomes of the quantity assessment for local level facilities in the local suburbs. The following provides a summary of the assessment:

- Fawkner – The assessment shows that by 2036 Fawkner will have needs for the following local facilities/spaces:
  - Creative spaces
  - Childcare long day care
  - Playgroups space
- Glenroy – The assessment shows that by 2036 Glenroy will have needs for the following local facilities/spaces:
  - Creative spaces
  - Community venues
  - Sports pavilions
  - Playgroups space
- Gowanbrae – The assessment shows that by 2036 Gowanbrae will have needs for the following local facilities/spaces:
  - Sports pavilions
- Hadfield – The assessment shows that by 2036 Hadfield will have needs for the following local facilities/spaces:
  - 4-year-old kindergarten
  - Childcare long day care
  - Playgroups space
- Oak Park – The assessment shows that by 2036 Oak Park will have needs for the following local facilities/spaces:
  - Creative spaces
  - Community venues
  - Childcare long day care
  - Playgroups space

Table 3. Fawkner – Quantity Standards Assessment

FAWKNER							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local	8,000	Facility	2	0	0	2
Community Venue - Local	Local	6,000	Facility	3	4	0	0
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	40,000	Facility	0	0	0	0
Sports Pavilions	Local	2,800	Facility	6	8	0	0
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4-year-old kindergarte	Local	99	Enrolment Capacity (places)	301	203	214	0
Childcare - long day care	Local	30	Enrolment Capacity (places)	541	0	342	199
Playgroup Space	Local	0.9	Group Sessions	13	6	3	4

Population at 2036	19,010
Population Aged 60+ 2036	3,339
0-5 year old's 2036	1,805
0-4 year old's 2036	1,500
0 year old's 2036	285
4 year old's 2036	304
12-25 year old's 2036	3,513
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Table 4. Glenroy – Quantity Standards Assessment

GLENROY							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local	8,000	Facility	3	0	0	3
Community Venue - Local	Local	6,000	Facility	4	1	0	3
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	40,000	Facility	0	0	0	0
Sports Pavilions	Local	2,800	Facility	10	6	0	4
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4-year-old kindergarte	Local	99	Enrolment Capacity (places)	385	54	450	0
Childcare - long day care	Local	30	Enrolment Capacity (places)	741	0	784	0
Playgroup Space	Local	1	Group Sessions	19	1	2	16

Population at 2036	28,186
Population Aged 60+ 2036	5,701
0-5 year old's 2036	2,470
0-4 year old's 2036	2,101
0 year old's 2036	451
4 year old's 2036	388
12-25 year old's 2036	4,615
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Table 5. Gowanbrae – Quantity Standards Assessment

GOWANBRAE							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local	8,000	Facility	0	0		0
Community Venue - Local	Local	6,000	Facility	0	1		0
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	40,000	Facility	0	0		0
Sports Pavilions	Local	2,800	Facility	1	0		1
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4-year-old kindergarte	Local	99	Enrolment Capacity (places)	43	59	0	0
Childcare - long day care	Local	30	Enrolment Capacity (places)	78	140	0	0
Playgroup Space	Local	1	Group Sessions	1	2	0	0

Population at 2036	3,147
Population Aged 60+ 2036	740
0-5 year old's 2036	261
0-4 year old's 2036	217
0 year old's 2036	43
4 year old's 2036	44
12-25 year old's 2036	503
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Table 6. Hadfield – Quantity Standards Assessment

HADFIELD							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local	8,000	Facility	1	1		0
Community Venue - Local	Local	6,000	Facility	1	1		0
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	40,000	Facility	0	0		0
Sports Pavilions	Local	2,800	Facility	3	3		0
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4-year-old kindergarte	Local	99	Enrolment Capacity (places)	118	108	0	10
Childcare - long day care	Local	30	Enrolment Capacity (places)	220	0	0	220
Playgroup Space	Local	1	Group Sessions	5	0	0	5

Population at 2036	8,943
Population Aged 60+ 2036	1,972
0-5 year old's 2036	736
0-4 year old's 2036	618
0 year old's 2036	128
4 year old's 2036	119
12-25 year old's 2036	1,576
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Table 7. Oak Park – Quantity Standards Assessment

OAK PARK							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local	8,000	Facility	1	0		1
Community Venue - Local	Local	6,000	Facility	1	0		1
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	40,000	Facility	0	0		0
Sports Pavilions	Local	2,800	Facility	2	5		0
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4-year-old kindergarte	Local	99	Enrolment Capacity (places)	106	66	62	0
Childcare - long day care	Local	30	Enrolment Capacity (places)	198	0	90	108
Playgroup Space	Local	1	Group Sessions	5	0	1	4

Population at 2036	8,366
Population Aged 60+ 2036	1,505
0-5 year old's 2036	661
0-4 year old's 2036	555
0 year old's 2036	115
4 year old's 2036	107
12-25 year old's 2036	1,483
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Quality Standards (Fitness for Purpose and Asset Rating)

Table 8 is a summary of the asset condition rating for facilities in Moreland North. Across Moreland North, 39 or 65% of existing facilities are in moderate condition. About 19 or 32% are classified as in good condition, and 1 facility is classified as fair, this facility is Oak Park Kindergarten.

Table 8. Moreland North – Quality Standards Assessment (Asset Condition Rating)

Condition Rating	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Fair	#N/A
Moreland - North			19	39	1	1
Fawkner			3	21		1
Aquatic & Leisure				1		
Child care				1		
Community venue				4		
Indoor Recreation				2		
Library				1		
Maternal and Child Health			1	1		
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre				2		
Pavilion			1	6		1
Playgroup				2		
Preschool or kindergarten			1			
Senior Citizens Centre				1		
Glenroy			5	9		
Child care			1			
Community venue				2		
Library				1		
Maternal and Child Health			1			
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre			1			
Pavilion			2	4		
Preschool or kindergarten				1		
Senior Citizens Centre				1		
Gowanbrae			5			
Child care			1			
Community venue			1			
Maternal and Child Health			1			
Playgroup			1			
Preschool or kindergarten			1			
Hadfield			3	4		
Community venue				1		
Maternal and Child Health				1		
Pavilion			2	1		
Preschool or kindergarten				1		
Visual and performing arts			1			
Oak Park			3	5	1	
Aquatic & Leisure			1			
Indoor Recreation				2		
Pavilion			2	3		
Preschool or kindergarten					1	

Table 9 is a summary of the fitness for purpose rating for facilities in Moreland North. The following is noted:

- Across Moreland North, there are 26 facilities that are not fit for purpose, 24 facilities require attention and 5 are unfit for purpose.

- In Fawkner there are 9 facilities that are fit for purpose, 11 that require attention and 1 that is unfit for purpose (Moomba Park - soccer pavilion).
- In Glenroy, there are 4 facilities that are fit for purpose, 7 that require attention and 2 that are unfit for purpose (Cook Reserve Tennis Club – pavilion and Cook Reserve Pavilion - football/cricket pavilion).
- In Gowanbrae, there are 4 facilities that are fit for purpose and 1 that requires attention.
- In Hadfield, there are 4 facilities that are fit for purpose, 2 that require attention and 1 that is unfit for purpose (Hadfield Maternal and Child Health Centre).
- In Oak Park, there are 5 facilities that are fit for purpose, 3 that require attention and 1 that is unfit for purpose (JP Fawkner Reserve - West Pavilion).

Table 9. Moreland North – Quality Standards Assessment (FFP Rating)

Fitness for Purpose Rating	Fit for purpose	Attention required	Unfit for purpose	no data
Moreland - North	26	24	5	4
Fawkner	9	11	1	4
Aquatic & Leisure				1
Child care				1
Community venue	2	2		
Indoor Recreation	2			
Library		1		
Maternal and Child Health		2		
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre		2		
Pavilion	4	3	1	
Playgroup				2
Preschool or kindergarten		1		
Senior Citizens Centre	1			
Glenroy	4	7	2	
Child care		1		
Community venue	2			
Library		1		
Maternal and Child Health		1		
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre		1		
Pavilion	1	3	2	
Preschool or kindergarten				
Senior Citizens Centre	1			
Gowanbrae	4	1		
Child care	1			
Community venue		1		
Maternal and Child Health	1			
Playgroup	1			
Preschool or kindergarten	1			
Hadfield	4	2	1	
Community venue	1			
Maternal and Child Health			1	
Pavilion	2	1		
Preschool or kindergarten		1		
Visual and performing arts	1			
Oak Park	5	3	1	
Aquatic & Leisure	1			
Indoor Recreation	2			
Pavilion	2	2	1	
Preschool or kindergarten		1		

Utlisation Standards (Usage Rates)

Table 10 is a summary of the utilisation rates for community facilities in Moreland North. The following is noted:

- Across Moreland North there are 9 facilities that have a low utilisation rate (less than 30%), 18 facilities have a medium utilisation rate (between 30% and 70%) and 8 have a high utilisation rate (more than 70%).
- In Fawkner, there is high utilisation for 4 facilities, 2 facilities that have a medium utilisation and 6 that have a low utilisation.
- In Glenroy, there is high utilisation for 2 facility, 7 facilities that have a medium utilisation and 1 that has a low utilisation.
- In Gowanbrae, there are no facilities with high utilisation. There are 4 facilities that have a medium utilisation and 1 that has a low utilisation.
- In Hadfield, there is high utilisation for 2 facilities, 1 facility has a medium utilisation and 1 facility has a low utilisation.
- In Oak Park, 4 facilities have a medium utilisation.

Table 10. Moreland North – Utilisation Standards Assessment

Utilisation	Low	Medium	High	No Data	Grand Total
Moreland - North	9	18	8	25	60
Fawkner	6	2	4	13	25
Aquatic & Leisure				1	1
Child care				1	1
Community venue	2		1	1	4
Indoor Recreation				2	2
Library		1			1
Maternal and Child Health		1	1		2
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre	1		1		2
Pavilion	2		1	5	8
Playgroup				2	2
Preschool or kindergarten				1	1
Senior Citizens Centre	1				1
Glenroy	1	7	2	4	14
Child care		1			1
Community venue		1		1	2
Library		1			1
Maternal and Child Health			1		1
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre		1			1
Pavilion	1	2	1	2	6
Preschool or kindergarten				1	1
Senior Citizens Centre		1			1
Gowanbrae	1	4			5
Child care		1			1
Community venue	1				1
Maternal and Child Health		1			1
Playgroup		1			1
Preschool or kindergarten		1			1
Hadfield	1	1	2	3	7
Community venue		1			1
Maternal and Child Health			1		1
Pavilion	1		1	1	3
Preschool or kindergarten				1	1
Visual and performing arts				1	1
Oak Park		4		5	9
Aquatic & Leisure				1	1
Indoor Recreation				2	2
Pavilion		4		1	5
Preschool or kindergarten				1	1

Moreland Central

Quantity Standards (Population Standards)

Table 11 below shows the outcomes of the quantity assessment for district facilities in Moreland Central. The following provides a summary of the assessment:

- At a district level there will be needs for additional arts cultural facilities by 2036, including performance spaces (both indoor and outdoor) and creative spaces.
- In relation to community spaces, there will be needs for a district seniors centres by 2036.
- By 2036 there will be additional needs for youth space.
- In relation to education and learning facilities, there is a need for an additional 1101sqm of library space as well as neighbourhood house/community learning centre in Moreland Central by 2036.

Table 11. Moreland Central – Quantity Standards Assessment

MORELAND CENTRAL							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Gallery/Exhibition Space	Metro	80,000	Facility	1	1	0	0
Performance Space - Indoors	District	20,000	Facility	4	1	0	3
Performance Space - Outdoors	District	20,000	Facility	4	2	0	2
Theatre	Metro	60,000	Facility	1	1	0	0
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue medium)	District	40,000	Facility	2	0	0	2
Community Venue - District	District	20,000	Facility	4	4	0	0
Community Venue - Metro	Metro	80,000	Facility	1	1	0	0
Senior Citizen Centre	District	1,700	Facility	10	3	0	7
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – District	District	70,000	Facility	1	2	0	0
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Metro	Metro	100,000	Facility	0	0	0	0
Indoor Sport and Recreation Centre	District	45,000	Facility	2	2	0	0
Maternal and Child Health Centre	District	0.91	Consulting Room	11	12	0	0
Youth Centre/Space	District	5,500	Facility	2	1	0	1
Library	District	2.2	Floor Space (SQM)	2086	985	0	1101
Neighbourhood House/Community Learning Centre	District	20,000	Facility	4	3	0	1

Population at 2036	93,913
Population Aged 60+ 2036	17,706
0-5 year old's 2036	7,287
0-4 year old's 2036	6,156
0 year old's 2036	1,294
4 year old's 2036	1,165
12-25 year old's 2036	15,538
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Table 12 to Table 15 below shows the outcomes of the quantity assessment for local level facilities in the local suburbs. The following provides a summary of the assessment:

- Coburg – The assessment shows that by 2036 Coburg will have needs for the following local facilities/spaces:
  - Community venues
  - Aquatic and leisure centre
  - Sports pavilions

- - 4-year-old kindergarten
    - Playgroups space
- Coburg North– The assessment shows that by 2036 Coburg North will have needs for the following local facilities/spaces:
    - Childcare long day care
- Pascoe Vale – The assessment shows that by 2036 Pascoe Vale will have needs for the following local facilities/spaces:
    - Creative space
    - Community venues
    - Sports pavilions
    - 4-year-old kindergarten
    - Playgroups space
- Pascoe Vale South – The assessment shows that by 2036 Pascoe Vale South will have needs for the following local facilities/spaces:
    - Creative space
    - Community venues
    - Sports pavilions
    - Playgroups space

Table 12. Coburg – Quantity Standards Assessment

COBURG							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local	8,000	Facility	5	5		0
Community Venue - Local	Local	6,000	Facility	6	3		3
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	40,000	Facility	1	0		1
Sports Pavilions	Local	2,800	Facility	14	8		6
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4-year-old kindergarten	Local	99	Enrolment Capacity (places)	484	159	241	84
Childcare - long day care	Local	30	Enrolment Capacity (places)	935	736	664	0
Playgroup Space	Local	0.91	Group Sessions	24	2	4	18

Population at 2036	40,656
Population Aged 60+ 2036	7,304
0-5 year old's 2036	3,117
0-4 year old's 2036	2,654
0 year old's 2036	581
4 year old's 2036	488
12-25 year old's 2036	6,880
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Table 13. Coburg North – Quantity Standards Assessment

COBURG NORTH							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local	8,000	Facility	1	2		0
Community Venue - Local	Local	6,000	Facility	2	3		0
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	40,000	Facility	0	1		0
Sports Pavilions	Local	2,800	Facility	4	8		0
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4-year-old kindergarten	Local	99	Enrolment Capacity (places)	154	112	50	0
Childcare - long day care	Local	30	Enrolment Capacity (places)	293	0	0	293
Playgroup Space	Local	0.91	Group Sessions	7	5	3	0

Population at 2036	12,411
Population Aged 60+ 2036	2,398
0-5 year old's 2036	977
0-4 year old's 2036	821
0 year old's 2036	168
4 year old's 2036	156
12-25 year old's 2036	1,941
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Table 14. Pascoe Vale – Quantity Standards Assessment

PASCOE VALE							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local	8,000	Facility	3	0		3
Community Venue - Local	Local	6,000	Facility	4	3		1
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	40,000	Facility	0	0		0
Sports Pavilions	Local	2,800	Facility	9	3		6
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4-year-old kindergarten	Local	99	Enrolment Capacity (places)	322	33	183	106
Childcare - long day care	Local	30	Enrolment Capacity (places)	606	144	480	0
Playgroup Space	Local	0.91	Group Sessions	15	2	3	10

Population at 2036	25,433
Population Aged 60+ 2036	4,841
0-5 year old's 2036	2,023
0-4 year old's 2036	1,707
0 year old's 2036	353
4 year old's 2036	325
12-25 year old's 2036	3,996
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Table 15. Pascoe Vale South – Quantity Standards Assessment

PASCOE VALE SOUTH							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local	8,000	Facility	1	0		1
Community Venue - Local	Local	6,000	Facility	2	0		2
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	40,000	Facility	0	0		0
Sports Pavilions	Local	2,800	Facility	5	3		2
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4-year-old kindergarten	Local	99	Enrolment Capacity (places)	194	201	130	0
Childcare - long day care	Local	30	Enrolment Capacity (places)	351	0	474	0
Playgroup Space	Local	0.91	Group Sessions	8	0	1	7

Population at 2036	15,413
Population Aged 60+ 2036	3,163
0-5 year old's 2036	1,170
0-4 year old's 2036	974
0 year old's 2036	192
4 year old's 2036	196
12-25 year old's 2036	2,721
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Quality Standards (Fitness for Purpose and Asset Rating)

Table 16 is a summary of the asset condition rating for facilities in Moreland Central. Across Moreland Central, 39 or 44% of existing facilities are in moderate condition. About 34 or 38% are classified as in good condition, 8 or 9% of existing facilities are classified as in very good condition and 1 facility is classified as excellent, this facility is the Coburg Lake – outdoor stage.

Table 16. Moreland Central – Quality Standards Assessment (Asset Condition Rating)

Condition Rating	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Fair	#N/A
Moreland - Central	1	8	34	39	2	5
Coburg		6	9	24		3
Aquatic & Leisure		1				
Child care		2	2	1		1
Community venue			1	5		
Library				1		
Maternal and Child Health		1				1
Museums and historical societies		1				
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre				1		
Pavilion			1	7		
Playgroup				1		
Preschool or kindergarten		1	2	1		1
Senior Citizens Centre				2		
Visual and performing arts			2	5		
Youth space			1			
Coburg North	1	1	13	5	2	2
Aquatic & Leisure		1				
Community venue			2			1
Indoor Recreation			1	1		
Maternal and Child Health			1	1		
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre			1			
Pavilion			4	2	2	
Playgroup			1			
Preschool or kindergarten			1	1		
Visual and performing arts	1		2			1
Pascoe Vale			8	8		
Aquatic & Leisure				1		
Child care				1		
Community development (facility-based)			1			
Community venue			2	2		
Maternal and Child Health			1			
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre			1			
Pavilion			1	2		
Playgroup			1			
Preschool or kindergarten				1		
Senior Citizens Centre				1		
Toy library			1			
Pascoe Vale South		1	4	2		
Maternal and Child Health			1			
Pavilion		1	1	1		
Preschool or kindergarten			2	1		

Table 17 is a summary of the fitness for purpose rating for facilities in Moreland Central. The following is noted:

- Across Moreland Central, there are 6 facilities that are not fit for purpose, 5 of these are located in Coburg and 1 is located in Pascoe Vale.
- In Coburg there are 16 facilities that are fit for purpose, 20 that require attention and 1 that is unfit for purpose (Bridges Reserve/City Oval – Pavilion).
- In Coburg North, there are 10 facilities that are fit for purpose, 9 that require attention and 5 that are unfit for purpose (Coburg Basketball Stadium – Indoor Recreation Centre and Pavilion, Harold Stevens Athletics Centre, Hosken Reserve Merlynston Tennis Club – pavilion, and Parker Reserve - Baseball Pavilion).
- In Pascoe Vale, there are 11 facilities that are fit for purpose and 5 that require attention.
- In Pascoe Vale South, there are 2 facilities that are fit for purpose and 4 that require attention.

Table 17. Moreland Central – Quality Standards Assessment (FFP Rating)

Fitness for Purpose Rating	Fit for purpose	Attention required	Unfit for purpose	no data
Moreland - Central	39	38	6	6
Coburg	16	20	1	5
Aquatic & Leisure		1		
Child care	3	3		
Community venue	3	3		
Library		1		
Maternal and Child Health	1	1		
Museums and historical societies				1
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre		1		
Pavilion	3	3	1	1
Playgroup		1		
Preschool or kindergarten	3	2		
Senior Citizens Centre	1	1		
Visual and performing arts	2	3		2
Youth space				1
Coburg North	10	9	5	
Aquatic & Leisure		1		
Community venue	1	2		
Indoor Recreation		1	1	
Maternal and Child Health	2			
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre		1		
Pavilion	3	1	4	
Playgroup		1		
Preschool or kindergarten	1	1		
Visual and performing arts	3	1		
Pascoe Vale	11	5		
Aquatic & Leisure	1			
Child care		1		
Community venue	2	2		
Maternal and Child Health	1			
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre	1			
Pavilion	3			
Playgroup	1			
Preschool or kindergarten		1		
Senior Citizens Centre		1		
Toy library	1			
Pascoe Vale South	2	4		1
Maternal and Child Health	1			
Pavilion	1	2		
Preschool or kindergarten		2		1

Utlisation Standards (Usage Rates)

Table 10 is a summary of the utilisation rates for community facilities in Moreland Central. The following is noted:

- Across Moreland Central there are 29 facilities that have a low utilisation rate (less than 30%), 14 facilities have a medium utilisation rate (between 30% and 70%) and 8 have a high utilisation rate (more than 70%).
- In Coburg, there is high utilisation for 3 facilities and these include the library and 2 maternal child health centres. There are 7 facilities that have a medium utilisation and 12 that have a low utilisation.
- In Coburg North, there is high utilisation for 1 facility which is the neighbourhood house. There are 3 facilities that have a medium utilisation and 8 that have a low utilisation.
- In Pascoe Vale, there is high utilisation for 2 facilities and these include the maternal child health centre and sporting pavilion. There are 2 facilities that have a medium utilisation and 9 that have a low utilisation.
- In Pascoe Vale South, there is high utilisation for 2 facilities and these include the maternal child health centre and sporting pavilion. There are 2 facilities that have a medium utilisation and no facilities have a low utilisation.

Table 18. Moreland Central – Utilisation Standards Assessment

Utilisation	Low	Medium	High	No Data	Grand Total
Moreland – Central	**29**	**14**	**8**	**38**	**89**
Coburg	**12**	**7**	**3**	**20**	**42**
Aquatic & Leisure				1	1
Child care				6	6
Community venue	3	3			6
Library			1		1
Maternal and Child Health			2		2
Museums and historical societies				1	1
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre	1				1
Pavilion	2	2		4	8
Playgroup	1				1
Preschool or kindergarten				5	5
Senior Citizens Centre		2			2
Visual and performing arts	5			2	7
Youth space				1	1
Coburg North	**8**	**3**	**1**	**12**	**24**
Aquatic & Leisure				1	1
Community venue	3				3
Indoor Recreation				2	2
Maternal and Child Health		2			2
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre	1				1
Pavilion	1	1	1	5	8
Playgroup	1				1
Preschool or kindergarten				2	2
Visual and performing arts	2			2	4
Pascoe Vale	**9**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**16**
Aquatic & Leisure				1	1
Child care				1	1
Community development (facility-based)	1				1
Community venue	3	1			4
Maternal and Child Health			1		1
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre	1				1
Pavilion	1	1	1		3
Playgroup	1				1
Preschool or kindergarten				1	1
Senior Citizens Centre	1				1
Toy library	1				1
Pascoe Vale South		**2**	**2**	**3**	**7**
Maternal and Child Health			1		1
Pavilion		2	1		3
Preschool or kindergarten				3	3

Moreland South

Quantity Standards (Population Standards)

Table 19 below shows the outcomes of the quantity assessment for district facilities in Moreland South. The following provides a summary of the assessment:

- At a district level there will be needs for additional arts cultural facilities by 2036, including performance spaces (both indoor and outdoor).
- In relation to community spaces, there will be needs for district community venue as well as district seniors centres by 2036.
- There is a need for a district level aquatic and leisure centre by 2036
- In relation to early years, children and young people, by 2036 there will be additional needs for maternal and child health centres as well as for youth space.
- In relation to education and learning facilities, there is a need for an additional 1035sqm of library space as well as neighbourhood house/community learning centre in Moreland South by 2036.

Table 19. Moreland South – Quantity Standards Assessment

MORELAND SOUTH							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Gallery/Exhibition Space	Metro	80,000	Facility	1	2	0	0
Performance Space - Indoors	District	20,000	Facility	4	3	0	1
Performance Space - Outdoors	District	20,000	Facility	4	2	0	2
Theatre	Metro	60,000	Facility	1	2	0	0
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue medium)	District	40,000	Facility	2	4	0	0
Community Venue - District	District	20,000	Facility	4	3	0	1
Community Venue - Metro	Metro	80,000	Facility	1	1	0	0
Senior Citizen Centre	District	1,700	Facility	7	3	0	4
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – District	District	70,000	Facility	1	0	0	1
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Metro	Metro	100,000	Facility	0	0	0	0
Indoor Sport and Recreation Centre	District	45,000	Facility	1	1	0	0
Maternal and Child Health Centre	District	0.91	Consulting Room	10	4	3	3
Youth Centre/Space	District	5,500	Facility	2	0	0	2
Library	District	2.2	Floor Space (SQM)	1858	823	0	1035
Neighbourhood House/Community Learning Centr	District	20,000	Facility	4	2	0	2

Population at 2036	83,634
Population Aged 60+ 2036	13,021
0-5 year old's 2036	5,714
0-4 year old's 2036	4,947
0 year old's 2036	1,194
4 year old's 2036	832
12-25 year old's 2036	15,529
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Table 20 to Table 22 below shows the outcomes of the quantity assessment for local level facilities in the local suburbs. The following provides a summary of the assessment:

- Brunswick – The assessment shows that by 2036 Brunswick will have needs for the following local facilities/spaces:

- o Creative space
- o Community venues
- o Sports pavilions
- o Playgroups space
- Brunswick East – The assessment shows that by 2036 Brunswick East will have needs for the following local facilities/spaces:
    - o Creative space
    - o Community venues
    - o 4-year-old kindergarten
    - o Childcare long day care
    - o Playgroups space
- Brunswick West – The assessment shows that by 2036 Brunswick West will have needs for the following local facilities/spaces:
    - o Creative space
    - o Community venues
    - o Sports pavilions

Table 20. Brunswick – Quantity Standards Assessment

BRUNSWICK							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local	8,000	Facility	4	2		2
Community Venue - Local	Local	6,000	Facility	6	3		3
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	40,000	Facility	0	1		0
Sports Pavilions	Local	2,800	Facility	13	5		8
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4-year-old kindergarten	Local	99	Enrolment Capacity (places)	349	134	239	0
Childcare - long day care	Local	30	Enrolment Capacity (places)	748	200	848	0
Playgroup Space	Local	0.91	Group Sessions	19	3	3	13

Population at 2036	38,770
Population Aged 60+ 2036	6,182
0-5 year old's 2036	2,496
0-4 year old's 2036	2,177
0 year old's 2036	542
4 year old's 2036	352
12-25 year old's 2036	7,262
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Table 21. Brunswick East – Quantity Standards Assessment

BRUNSWICK EAST							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020 Council	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local	8,000	Facility	2	0		2
Community Venue - Local	Local	6,000	Facility	3	2		1
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	40,000	Facility	0	0		0
Sports Pavilions	Local	2,800	Facility	7	8		0
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4-year-old kindergarten	Local	99	Enrolment Capacity (places)	215	50	40	125
Childcare - long day care	Local	30	Enrolment Capacity (places)	456	150	180	126
Playgroup Space	Local	0.91	Group Sessions	12	1	1	10

Population at 2036	22,054
Population Aged 60+ 2036	3,261
0-5 year old's 2036	1,521
0-4 year old's 2036	1,321
0 year old's 2036	330
4 year old's 2036	217
12-25 year old's 2036	3,966
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

Table 22. Brunswick West – Quantity Standards Assessment

BRUNSWICK WEST							
Community Facility	Hierarchy	Population Standard	Unit Type	Total Facilities Required at 2036	Existing 2020	Existing 2020 Non Council	Additional need Required (Net of Existing need) 2020 - 2036
Creative Space (arts and cultural venue small)	Local	8,000	Facility	2	0		2
Community Venue - Local	Local	6,000	Facility	3	1		2
Aquatic/Leisure Centre – Local	Local	40,000	Facility	0	0		0
Sports Pavilions	Local	2,800	Facility	8	5		3
Preschool or Kindergarten - 4-year-old kindergarten	Local	99	Enrolment Capacity (places)	261	162	117	0
Childcare - long day care	Local	30	Enrolment Capacity (places)	509	144	489	0
Playgroup Space	Local	0.91	Group Sessions	13	17	1	0

Population at 2036	22,810
Population Aged 60+ 2036	3,578
0-5 year old's 2036	1,697
0-4 year old's 2036	1,449
0 year old's 2036	322
4 year old's 2036	263
12-25 year old's 2036	4,301
Threshold of Provision - Once catchment is	100%

3&4-Year-old Kindergarten Modeling

Forecast small area		DEMAND	SUPPLY		GAP (enrolment places)			GAP (converted to 30-place rooms)		
		Total demand (3 & 4 yr kinder) enrolment places	Supply (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	Supply (enrol places) - CHANGE management	GAP (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (enrol places) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (enrol places)	GAP (30-place rooms) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (30-place rooms) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (30-place rooms)
Brunswick	2021	329	594	630	265	301	283	8.9	10.1	9.5
Brunswick	2022	393	594	630	201	237	219	6.7	7.9	7.3
Brunswick	2023	458	594	630	136	172	154	4.6	5.8	5.2
Brunswick	2024	500	594	630	94	130	112	3.2	4.4	3.8
Brunswick	2025	538	594	630	56	92	74	1.9	3.1	2.5
Brunswick	2026	603	594	630	-10	27	9	-0.4	0.9	0.3
Brunswick	2027	622	594	630	-28	8	-10	-1.0	0.3	-0.4
Brunswick	2028	681	594	630	-88	-52	-70	-3.0	-1.8	-2.4
Brunswick	2029	731	594	630	-137	-101	-119	-4.6	-3.4	-4.0
Brunswick	2030	739	594	630	-145	-109	-127	-4.9	-3.7	-4.3
Brunswick	2031	748	594	630	-154	-118	-136	-5.2	-4.0	-4.6
Brunswick	2032	753	594	630	-159	-123	-141	-5.3	-4.1	-4.7
Brunswick	2033	759	594	630	-165	-129	-147	-5.5	-4.3	-4.9
Brunswick	2034	765	594	630	-171	-135	-153	-5.7	-4.5	-5.1
Brunswick	2035	770	594	630	-176	-140	-158	-5.9	-4.7	-5.3
Brunswick	2036	773	594	630	-179	-143	-161	-6.0	-4.8	-5.4
Brunswick	2037	777	594	630	-183	-147	-165	-6.2	-5.0	-5.5
Brunswick	2038	781	594	630	-187	-151	-169	-6.3	-5.1	-5.7
Brunswick	2039	785	594	630	-192	-156	-174	-6.4	-5.2	-5.8
Brunswick	2040	791	594	630	-197	-161	-179	-6.6	-5.4	-6.0
Brunswick	2041	796	594	630	-202	-166	-184	-6.8	-5.6	-6.2
Brunswick East	2021	128	167	167	39	39	39	1.3	1.3	1.3
Brunswick East	2022	174	167	167	-7	-7	-7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Brunswick East	2023	211	167	167	-44	-44	-44	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Brunswick East	2024	240	167	167	-73	-73	-73	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5
Brunswick East	2025	263	167	167	-96	-96	-96	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2
Brunswick East	2026	301	167	167	-134	-134	-134	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5

Forecast small area		DEMAND	SUPPLY		GAP (enrolment places)			GAP (converted to 30-place rooms)		
		Total demand (3 & 4 yr kinder) enrolment places	Supply (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	Supply (enrol places) - CHANGE management	GAP (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (enrol places) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (enrol places)	GAP (30-place rooms) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (30-place rooms) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (30-place rooms)
Brunswick East	2027	314	167	167	-147	-147	-147	-4.9	-4.9	-4.9
Brunswick East	2028	350	167	167	-183	-183	-183	-6.1	-6.1	-6.1
Brunswick East	2029	376	167	167	-209	-209	-209	-7.0	-7.0	-7.0
Brunswick East	2030	380	167	167	-213	-213	-213	-7.1	-7.1	-7.1
Brunswick East	2031	382	167	167	-215	-215	-215	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2
Brunswick East	2032	385	167	167	-218	-218	-218	-7.3	-7.3	-7.3
Brunswick East	2033	388	167	167	-221	-221	-221	-7.4	-7.4	-7.4
Brunswick East	2034	390	167	167	-223	-223	-223	-7.5	-7.5	-7.5
Brunswick East	2035	393	167	167	-226	-226	-226	-7.6	-7.6	-7.6
Brunswick East	2036	397	167	167	-230	-230	-230	-7.7	-7.7	-7.7
Brunswick East	2037	400	167	167	-233	-233	-233	-7.8	-7.8	-7.8
Brunswick East	2038	404	167	167	-237	-237	-237	-7.9	-7.9	-7.9
Brunswick East	2039	407	167	167	-240	-240	-240	-8.1	-8.1	-8.0
Brunswick East	2040	411	167	167	-244	-244	-244	-8.2	-8.2	-8.2
Brunswick East	2041	415	167	167	-248	-248	-248	-8.3	-8.3	-8.3
Brunswick West	2021	181	373	415	192	234	213	6.4	7.8	7.1
Brunswick West	2022	237	373	415	136	178	157	4.6	6.0	5.3
Brunswick West	2023	279	373	415	94	136	115	3.2	4.6	3.9
Brunswick West	2024	310	373	415	63	105	84	2.1	3.5	2.8
Brunswick West	2025	340	373	415	33	75	54	1.1	2.5	1.8
Brunswick West	2026	382	373	415	-9	33	12	-0.3	1.1	0.4
Brunswick West	2027	393	373	415	-20	22	1	-0.7	0.8	0.1
Brunswick West	2028	433	373	415	-60	-18	-39	-2.0	-0.6	-1.3
Brunswick West	2029	467	373	415	-94	-52	-73	-3.2	-1.8	-2.5
Brunswick West	2030	472	373	415	-99	-57	-78	-3.3	-1.9	-2.6
Brunswick West	2031	477	373	415	-104	-62	-83	-3.5	-2.1	-2.8
Brunswick West	2032	482	373	415	-109	-67	-88	-3.7	-2.3	-3.0
Brunswick West	2033	485	373	415	-112	-70	-91	-3.8	-2.4	-3.1
Brunswick West	2034	490	373	415	-117	-75	-96	-3.9	-2.5	-3.2
Brunswick West	2035	495	373	415	-122	-80	-101	-4.1	-2.7	-3.4
Brunswick West	2036	499	373	415	-126	-84	-105	-4.2	-2.8	-3.5

Forecast small area		DEMAND	SUPPLY		GAP (enrolment places)			GAP (converted to 30-place rooms)		
		Total demand (3 & 4 yr kinder) enrolment places	Supply (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	Supply (enrol places) - CHANGE management	GAP (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (enrol places) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (enrol places)	GAP (30-place rooms) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (30-place rooms) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (30-place rooms)
Brunswick West	2037	504	373	415	-131	-89	-110	-4.4	-3.0	-3.7
Brunswick West	2038	510	373	415	-137	-95	-116	-4.6	-3.2	-3.9
Brunswick West	2039	513	373	415	-140	-98	-119	-4.7	-3.3	-4.0
Brunswick West	2040	519	373	415	-146	-104	-125	-4.9	-3.5	-4.2
Brunswick West	2041	523	373	415	-150	-108	-129	-5.0	-3.6	-4.3
Coburg	2021	365	668	707	303	342	323	10.1	11.4	10.8
Coburg	2022	464	668	707	204	243	224	6.8	8.1	7.5
Coburg	2023	535	668	707	133	172	153	4.5	5.8	5.1
Coburg	2024	592	668	707	76	115	96	2.6	3.9	3.2
Coburg	2025	641	668	707	27	66	47	0.9	2.2	1.6
Coburg	2026	725	668	707	-57	-18	-38	-1.9	-0.6	-1.3
Coburg	2027	754	668	707	-86	-47	-67	-2.9	-1.6	-2.3
Coburg	2028	835	668	707	-167	-128	-148	-5.6	-4.3	-5.0
Coburg	2029	905	668	707	-237	-198	-218	-7.9	-6.6	-7.3
Coburg	2030	920	668	707	-252	-213	-233	-8.4	-7.1	-7.8
Coburg	2031	934	668	707	-266	-227	-247	-8.9	-7.6	-8.3
Coburg	2032	944	668	707	-276	-238	-257	-9.2	-8.0	-8.6
Coburg	2033	952	668	707	-284	-245	-265	-9.5	-8.2	-8.9
Coburg	2034	961	668	707	-293	-254	-274	-9.8	-8.5	-9.2
Coburg	2035	967	668	707	-299	-260	-280	-10.0	-8.7	-9.4
Coburg	2036	973	668	707	-305	-266	-286	-10.2	-8.9	-9.6
Coburg	2037	977	668	707	-309	-270	-289	-10.3	-9.0	-9.7
Coburg	2038	983	668	707	-315	-276	-295	-10.5	-9.2	-9.9
Coburg	2039	987	668	707	-319	-280	-299	-10.7	-9.4	-10.0
Coburg	2040	992	668	707	-324	-285	-305	-10.9	-9.6	-10.2
Coburg	2041	996	668	707	-328	-289	-309	-11.0	-9.7	-10.3
Coburg North	2021	101	205	240	104	139	122	3.5	4.7	4.1
Coburg North	2022	133	205	240	72	107	90	2.4	3.6	3.0
Coburg North	2023	154	205	240	51	86	69	1.7	2.9	2.3
Coburg North	2024	173	205	240	32	67	50	1.1	2.3	1.7

Forecast small area		DEMAND	SUPPLY		GAP (enrolment places)			GAP (converted to 30-place rooms)		
		Total demand (3 & 4 yr kinder) enrolment places	Supply (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	Supply (enrol places) - CHANGE management	GAP (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (enrol places) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (enrol places)	GAP (30-place rooms) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (30-place rooms) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (30-place rooms)
Coburg North	2025	189	205	240	16	51	34	0.6	1.7	1.2
Coburg North	2026	215	205	240	-10	24	7	-0.4	0.8	0.3
Coburg North	2027	224	205	240	-19	16	-2	-0.7	0.6	-0.1
Coburg North	2028	250	205	240	-45	-10	-28	-1.5	-0.4	-1.0
Coburg North	2029	271	205	240	-66	-31	-49	-2.2	-1.1	-1.7
Coburg North	2030	273	205	240	-68	-33	-51	-2.3	-1.1	-1.7
Coburg North	2031	276	205	240	-70	-36	-53	-2.4	-1.2	-1.8
Coburg North	2032	278	205	240	-73	-38	-56	-2.5	-1.3	-1.9
Coburg North	2033	281	205	240	-76	-41	-59	-2.6	-1.4	-2.0
Coburg North	2034	284	205	240	-79	-44	-62	-2.7	-1.5	-2.1
Coburg North	2035	286	205	240	-81	-46	-64	-2.7	-1.6	-2.2
Coburg North	2036	289	205	240	-84	-49	-67	-2.8	-1.7	-2.3
Coburg North	2037	292	205	240	-87	-52	-69	-2.9	-1.8	-2.3
Coburg North	2038	295	205	240	-90	-55	-72	-3.0	-1.9	-2.4
Coburg North	2039	298	205	240	-93	-58	-76	-3.2	-2.0	-2.6
Coburg North	2040	302	205	240	-97	-62	-80	-3.3	-2.1	-2.7
Coburg North	2041	306	205	240	-101	-66	-83	-3.4	-2.2	-2.8
Fawkner	2021	233	387	433	154	200	177	5.2	6.7	5.9
Fawkner	2022	308	387	433	79	125	102	2.7	4.2	3.4
Fawkner	2023	352	387	433	35	81	58	1.2	2.7	2.0
Fawkner	2024	386	387	433	1	47	24	0.1	1.6	0.8
Fawkner	2025	416	387	433	-29	17	-6	-1.0	0.6	-0.2
Fawkner	2026	464	387	433	-77	-31	-54	-2.6	-1.1	-1.8
Fawkner	2027	477	387	433	-90	-44	-67	-3.0	-1.5	-2.3
Fawkner	2028	523	387	433	-136	-90	-113	-4.6	-3.0	-3.8
Fawkner	2029	561	387	433	-174	-128	-151	-5.8	-4.3	-5.1
Fawkner	2030	567	387	433	-180	-134	-157	-6.0	-4.5	-5.3
Fawkner	2031	571	387	433	-184	-138	-161	-6.2	-4.6	-5.4
Fawkner	2032	576	387	433	-189	-143	-166	-6.3	-4.8	-5.6
Fawkner	2033	579	387	433	-192	-146	-169	-6.4	-4.9	-5.7
Fawkner	2034	584	387	433	-197	-151	-174	-6.6	-5.1	-5.8

Forecast small area		DEMAND	SUPPLY		GAP (enrolment places)			GAP (converted to 30-place rooms)		
		Total demand (3 & 4 yr kinder) enrolment places	Supply (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	Supply (enrol places) - CHANGE management	GAP (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (enrol places) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (enrol places)	GAP (30-place rooms) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (30-place rooms) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (30-place rooms)
Fawkner	2035	588	387	433	-201	-155	-178	-6.7	-5.2	-6.0
Fawkner	2036	592	387	433	-205	-159	-182	-6.9	-5.3	-6.1
Fawkner	2037	597	387	433	-210	-164	-187	-7.0	-5.5	-6.3
Fawkner	2038	601	387	433	-214	-168	-191	-7.2	-5.6	-6.4
Fawkner	2039	606	387	433	-219	-173	-196	-7.3	-5.8	-6.6
Fawkner	2040	609	387	433	-223	-177	-200	-7.5	-5.9	-6.7
Fawkner	2041	613	387	433	-226	-180	-203	-7.6	-6.1	-6.8
Glenroy	2021	338	764	881	426	543	485	14.2	18.1	16.2
Glenroy	2022	434	764	881	330	447	389	11.0	14.9	13.0
Glenroy	2023	489	764	881	275	392	334	9.2	13.1	11.2
Glenroy	2024	530	764	881	234	350	292	7.8	11.7	9.8
Glenroy	2025	565	764	881	199	316	258	6.7	10.6	8.6
Glenroy	2026	627	764	881	137	254	196	4.6	8.5	6.6
Glenroy	2027	639	764	881	125	242	184	4.2	8.1	6.2
Glenroy	2028	695	764	881	69	186	128	2.3	6.2	4.3
Glenroy	2029	740	764	881	24	141	83	0.8	4.7	2.8
Glenroy	2030	741	764	881	23	140	82	0.8	4.7	2.8
Glenroy	2031	744	764	881	20	137	79	0.7	4.6	2.7
Glenroy	2032	751	764	881	13	130	72	0.5	4.4	2.4
Glenroy	2033	752	764	881	12	129	71	0.4	4.3	2.4
Glenroy	2034	754	764	881	10	127	69	0.4	4.3	2.3
Glenroy	2035	757	764	881	7	124	66	0.3	4.2	2.2
Glenroy	2036	760	764	881	4	121	63	0.2	4.1	2.1
Glenroy	2037	763	764	881	2	119	60	0.1	4.0	2.0
Glenroy	2038	765	764	881	-2	116	57	-0.1	3.9	1.9
Glenroy	2039	767	764	881	-3	114	55	-0.2	3.8	1.9
Glenroy	2040	771	764	881	-7	110	51	-0.3	3.7	1.7
Glenroy	2041	775	764	881	-11	106	48	-0.4	3.6	1.6
Gowanbrae	2021	44	63	63	19	19	19	0.7	0.7	0.7
Gowanbrae	2022	64	63	63	-1	-1	-1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1

Forecast small area		DEMAND	SUPPLY		GAP (enrolment places)			GAP (converted to 30-place rooms)		
		Total demand (3 & 4 yr kinder) enrolment places	Supply (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	Supply (enrol places) - CHANGE management	GAP (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (enrol places) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (enrol places)	GAP (30-place rooms) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (30-place rooms) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (30-place rooms)
Gowanbrae	2023	76	63	63	-13	-13	-13	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Gowanbrae	2024	85	63	63	-22	-22	-22	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
Gowanbrae	2025	92	63	63	-29	-29	-29	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Gowanbrae	2026	106	63	63	-44	-44	-44	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Gowanbrae	2027	107	63	63	-44	-44	-44	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Gowanbrae	2028	119	63	63	-56	-56	-56	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9
Gowanbrae	2029	129	63	63	-66	-66	-66	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Gowanbrae	2030	129	63	63	-66	-66	-66	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Gowanbrae	2031	127	63	63	-64	-64	-64	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Gowanbrae	2032	127	63	63	-64	-64	-64	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Gowanbrae	2033	127	63	63	-64	-64	-64	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Gowanbrae	2034	127	63	63	-64	-64	-64	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Gowanbrae	2035	127	63	63	-64	-64	-64	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Gowanbrae	2036	127	63	63	-64	-64	-64	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Gowanbrae	2037	127	63	63	-64	-64	-64	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Gowanbrae	2038	127	63	63	-64	-64	-64	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Gowanbrae	2039	127	63	63	-64	-64	-64	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Gowanbrae	2040	127	63	63	-64	-64	-64	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Gowanbrae	2041	127	63	63	-64	-64	-64	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Hadfield	2021	78	172	196	94	118	106	3.2	4.0	3.6
Hadfield	2022	132	172	196	40	64	52	1.4	2.2	1.8
Hadfield	2023	166	172	196	6	30	18	0.2	1.0	0.6
Hadfield	2024	191	172	196	-19	5	-7	-0.7	0.2	-0.3
Hadfield	2025	212	172	196	-40	-16	-28	-1.4	-0.6	-1.0
Hadfield	2026	248	172	196	-76	-52	-64	-2.6	-1.8	-2.2
Hadfield	2027	256	172	196	-84	-60	-72	-2.8	-2.0	-2.4
Hadfield	2028	291	172	196	-119	-95	-107	-4.0	-3.2	-3.6
Hadfield	2029	320	172	196	-148	-124	-136	-5.0	-4.2	-4.6
Hadfield	2030	322	172	196	-150	-126	-138	-5.0	-4.2	-4.6
Hadfield	2031	325	172	196	-153	-129	-141	-5.1	-4.3	-4.7
Hadfield	2032	328	172	196	-156	-132	-144	-5.2	-4.4	-4.8

Forecast small area		DEMAND	SUPPLY		GAP (enrolment places)			GAP (converted to 30-place rooms)		
		Total demand (3 & 4 yr kinder) enrolment places	Supply (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	Supply (enrol places) - CHANGE management	GAP (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (enrol places) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (enrol places)	GAP (30-place rooms) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (30-place rooms) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (30-place rooms)
Hadfield	2033	328	172	196	-156	-132	-144	-5.2	-4.4	-4.8
Hadfield	2034	331	172	196	-159	-135	-147	-5.3	-4.5	-4.9
Hadfield	2035	334	172	196	-162	-138	-150	-5.4	-4.6	-5.0
Hadfield	2036	336	172	196	-164	-140	-152	-5.5	-4.7	-5.1
Hadfield	2037	339	172	196	-167	-143	-155	-5.6	-4.8	-5.2
Hadfield	2038	342	172	196	-170	-146	-158	-5.7	-4.9	-5.3
Hadfield	2039	347	172	196	-175	-151	-163	-5.9	-5.1	-5.5
Hadfield	2040	350	172	196	-178	-154	-166	-6.0	-5.2	-5.6
Hadfield	2041	353	172	196	-181	-157	-169	-6.1	-5.3	-5.7
Oak Park	2021	104	142	152	38	48	43	1.3	1.6	1.5
Oak Park	2022	155	142	152	-13	-3	-8	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3
Oak Park	2023	189	142	152	-47	-37	-42	-1.6	-1.3	-1.4
Oak Park	2024	212	142	152	-70	-60	-65	-2.4	-2.0	-2.2
Oak Park	2025	233	142	152	-91	-81	-86	-3.1	-2.7	-2.9
Oak Park	2026	266	142	152	-124	-114	-119	-4.2	-3.8	-4.0
Oak Park	2027	270	142	152	-128	-118	-123	-4.3	-4.0	-4.1
Oak Park	2028	301	142	152	-159	-149	-154	-5.3	-5.0	-5.2
Oak Park	2029	326	142	152	-184	-174	-179	-6.2	-5.8	-6.0
Oak Park	2030	326	142	152	-184	-174	-179	-6.2	-5.8	-6.0
Oak Park	2031	326	142	152	-184	-174	-179	-6.2	-5.8	-6.0
Oak Park	2032	326	142	152	-184	-174	-179	-6.2	-5.8	-6.0
Oak Park	2033	326	142	152	-184	-174	-179	-6.2	-5.8	-6.0
Oak Park	2034	326	142	152	-184	-174	-179	-6.2	-5.8	-6.0
Oak Park	2035	326	142	152	-184	-174	-179	-6.2	-5.8	-6.0
Oak Park	2036	326	142	152	-184	-174	-179	-6.2	-5.8	-6.0
Oak Park	2037	326	142	152	-184	-174	-179	-6.2	-5.9	-6.0
Oak Park	2038	326	142	152	-184	-174	-179	-6.2	-5.9	-6.0
Oak Park	2039	326	142	152	-184	-174	-179	-6.2	-5.9	-6.0
Oak Park	2040	329	142	152	-187	-177	-182	-6.3	-6.0	-6.1
Oak Park	2041	329	142	152	-187	-177	-182	-6.3	-6.0	-6.1

Forecast small area		DEMAND	SUPPLY		GAP (enrolment places)			GAP (converted to 30-place rooms)		
		Total demand (3 & 4 yr kinder) enrolment places	Supply (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	Supply (enrol places) - CHANGE management	GAP (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (enrol places) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (enrol places)	GAP (30-place rooms) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (30-place rooms) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (30-place rooms)
Pascoe Vale	2021	134	314	328	180	194	187	6.0	6.5	6.3
Pascoe Vale	2022	206	314	328	108	122	115	3.6	4.1	3.9
Pascoe Vale	2023	249	314	328	65	79	72	2.2	2.7	2.4
Pascoe Vale	2024	282	314	328	32	46	39	1.1	1.6	1.3
Pascoe Vale	2025	310	314	328	4	18	11	0.2	0.6	0.4
Pascoe Vale	2026	360	314	328	-46	-32	-39	-1.6	-1.1	-1.3
Pascoe Vale	2027	371	314	328	-56	-42	-49	-1.9	-1.4	-1.7
Pascoe Vale	2028	418	314	328	-104	-90	-97	-3.5	-3.0	-3.3
Pascoe Vale	2029	456	314	328	-142	-128	-135	-4.8	-4.3	-4.5
Pascoe Vale	2030	460	314	328	-146	-132	-139	-4.9	-4.4	-4.7
Pascoe Vale	2031	465	314	328	-151	-137	-144	-5.1	-4.6	-4.8
Pascoe Vale	2032	470	314	328	-156	-142	-149	-5.2	-4.8	-5.0
Pascoe Vale	2033	476	314	328	-162	-148	-155	-5.4	-5.0	-5.2
Pascoe Vale	2034	483	314	328	-169	-155	-162	-5.7	-5.2	-5.4
Pascoe Vale	2035	491	314	328	-177	-163	-170	-5.9	-5.5	-5.7
Pascoe Vale	2036	498	314	328	-184	-170	-177	-6.2	-5.7	-5.9
Pascoe Vale	2037	507	314	328	-193	-179	-186	-6.5	-6.0	-6.2
Pascoe Vale	2038	515	314	328	-201	-187	-194	-6.7	-6.3	-6.5
Pascoe Vale	2039	523	314	328	-209	-195	-202	-7.0	-6.6	-6.8
Pascoe Vale	2040	532	314	328	-218	-204	-211	-7.3	-6.9	-7.1
Pascoe Vale	2041	541	314	328	-227	-213	-220	-7.6	-7.1	-7.4
Pascoe Vale South	2021	276	435	459	159	183	171	5.3	6.1	5.7
Pascoe Vale South	2022	314	435	459	121	145	133	4.1	4.9	4.5
Pascoe Vale South	2023	343	435	459	92	116	104	3.1	3.9	3.5
Pascoe Vale South	2024	365	435	459	70	94	82	2.4	3.2	2.8
Pascoe Vale South	2025	387	435	459	48	72	60	1.6	2.4	2.0
Pascoe Vale South	2026	425	435	459	10	34	22	0.4	1.2	0.8
Pascoe Vale South	2027	444	435	459	-9	15	3	-0.3	0.5	0.1
Pascoe Vale South	2028	476	435	459	-40	-16	-28	-1.4	-0.6	-1.0
Pascoe Vale South	2029	501	435	459	-66	-42	-54	-2.2	-1.4	-1.8

Forecast small area		DEMAND	SUPPLY		GAP (enrolment places)			GAP (converted to 30-place rooms)		
		Total demand (3 & 4 yr kinder) enrolment places	Supply (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	Supply (enrol places) - CHANGE management	GAP (enrol places) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (enrol places) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (enrol places)	GAP (30-place rooms) - EFFICIENT management	GAP (30-place rooms) - CHANGE management	AVERAGE GAP (30-place rooms)
Pascoe Vale South	2030	504	435	459	-69	-45	-57	-2.3	-1.5	-1.9
Pascoe Vale South	2031	507	435	459	-72	-48	-60	-2.4	-1.6	-2.0
Pascoe Vale South	2032	512	435	459	-77	-53	-65	-2.6	-1.8	-2.2
Pascoe Vale South	2033	515	435	459	-80	-56	-68	-2.7	-1.9	-2.3
Pascoe Vale South	2034	520	435	459	-85	-61	-73	-2.9	-2.1	-2.5
Pascoe Vale South	2035	523	435	459	-88	-64	-76	-3.0	-2.2	-2.6
Pascoe Vale South	2036	528	435	459	-93	-69	-81	-3.1	-2.3	-2.7
Pascoe Vale South	2037	533	435	459	-98	-74	-86	-3.3	-2.5	-2.9
Pascoe Vale South	2038	536	435	459	-101	-77	-89	-3.4	-2.6	-3.0
Pascoe Vale South	2039	541	435	459	-106	-82	-94	-3.6	-2.8	-3.2
Pascoe Vale South	2040	545	435	459	-110	-86	-98	-3.7	-2.9	-3.3
Pascoe Vale South	2041	549	435	459	-114	-90	-102	-3.9	-3.1	-3.4

Quality Standards (Fitness for Purpose and Asset Rating)

Table 23 is a summary of the asset condition rating for facilities in Moreland South. Across Moreland South, 52 or 69% of existing facilities are in moderate condition. About 18 or 25% are classified as in good condition and 1 facility is classified as in very good condition.

Table 23. Moreland South – Quality Standards Assessment (Asset Condition Rating)

Condition Rating	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Fair	#N/A
Moreland - South		1	18	52		4
Brunswick			8	33		1
Aquatic & Leisure				1		
Child care				5		
Community development (facility-based)				1		
Community venue			1	5		
Indoor Recreation						1
Library				1		
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre				2		
Pavilion			3	2		
Playgroup			1	1		
Preschool or kindergarten				4		
Senior Citizens Centre			1			
Visual and performing arts			2	11		
Brunswick East		1	4	12		1
Child care				1		
Community venue				2		
Maternal and Child Health				1		
Pavilion		1	4	2		1
Playgroup				1		
Preschool or kindergarten				2		
Senior Citizens Centre				1		
Visual and performing arts				2		
Brunswick West			6	7		2
Child care			1			
Community venue				1		
Library				1		
Maternal and Child Health				1		
Pavilion			1	2		2
Playgroup			1	1		
Preschool or kindergarten			2			
Senior Citizens Centre				1		
Toy library			1			

Table 24 is a summary of the fitness for purpose rating for facilities in Moreland South. The following is noted:

- Across Moreland South, there is only a few facilities that are not fit for purpose, these include a child care centre, kindergarten and pavilion.
- In Brunswick, there are 13 facilities that are fit for purpose, 15 that require attention and 2 that are unfit for purpose (Tinning Street Child Care Centre – long day care and kindergarten).
- In Brunswick East, there are 10 facilities that are fit for purpose, 5 that require attention and 1 that is unfit for purpose (Fleming Park Sports Pavilion (Lacrosse)).

- In Brunswick West, there are 6 facilities that are fit for purpose and 8 that require attention.

Table 24. Moreland South – Quality Standards Assessment (FFP Rating)

Fitness for Purpose Rating	Fit for purpose	Attention required	Unfit for purpose	no data
Moreland - South	**29**	**28**	**3**	**15**
Brunswick	**13**	**15**	**2**	**12**
Aquatic & Leisure	1			
Child care	1	2	1	1
Community development (facility-based)				1
Community venue	1	3		2
Indoor Recreation		1		
Library		1		
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre		1		1
Pavilion	3	2		
Playgroup	1			1
Preschool or kindergarten		3	1	
Senior Citizens Centre	1			
Visual and performing arts	5	2		6
Brunswick East	**10**	**5**	**1**	**2**
Child care	1			
Community venue	1	1		
Maternal and Child Health		1		
Pavilion	6	1	1	
Playgroup		1		
Preschool or kindergarten	2			
Senior Citizens Centre		1		
Visual and performing arts				2
Brunswick West	**6**	**8**		**1**
Child care		1		
Community venue		1		
Library		1		
Maternal and Child Health		1		
Pavilion	3	2		
Playgroup	2			
Preschool or kindergarten	1	1		
Senior Citizens Centre		1		
Toy library				1

Utlisation Standards (Usage Rates)

Table 25 is a summary of the utilisation rates for community facilities in Moreland South. The following is noted:

- Across Moreland South there are 26 facilities that have a low utilisation rate (less than 30%), 5 facilities have a medium utilisation rate (between 30% and 70%) and 5 have a high utilisation rate (more than 70%).
- In Brunswick, there is high utilisation for 1 facility which is the library, 1 facility that has a medium utilisation which is the sporting pavilion and 15 that have a low utilisation.
- In Brunswick East there is high utilisation for 2 facilities, 2 facilities that have a medium utilisation and 5 that has a low utilisation.

- In Brunswick West, there is high utilisation for 2 facilities, 2 facilities that have a medium utilisation and 6 that has a low utilisation.
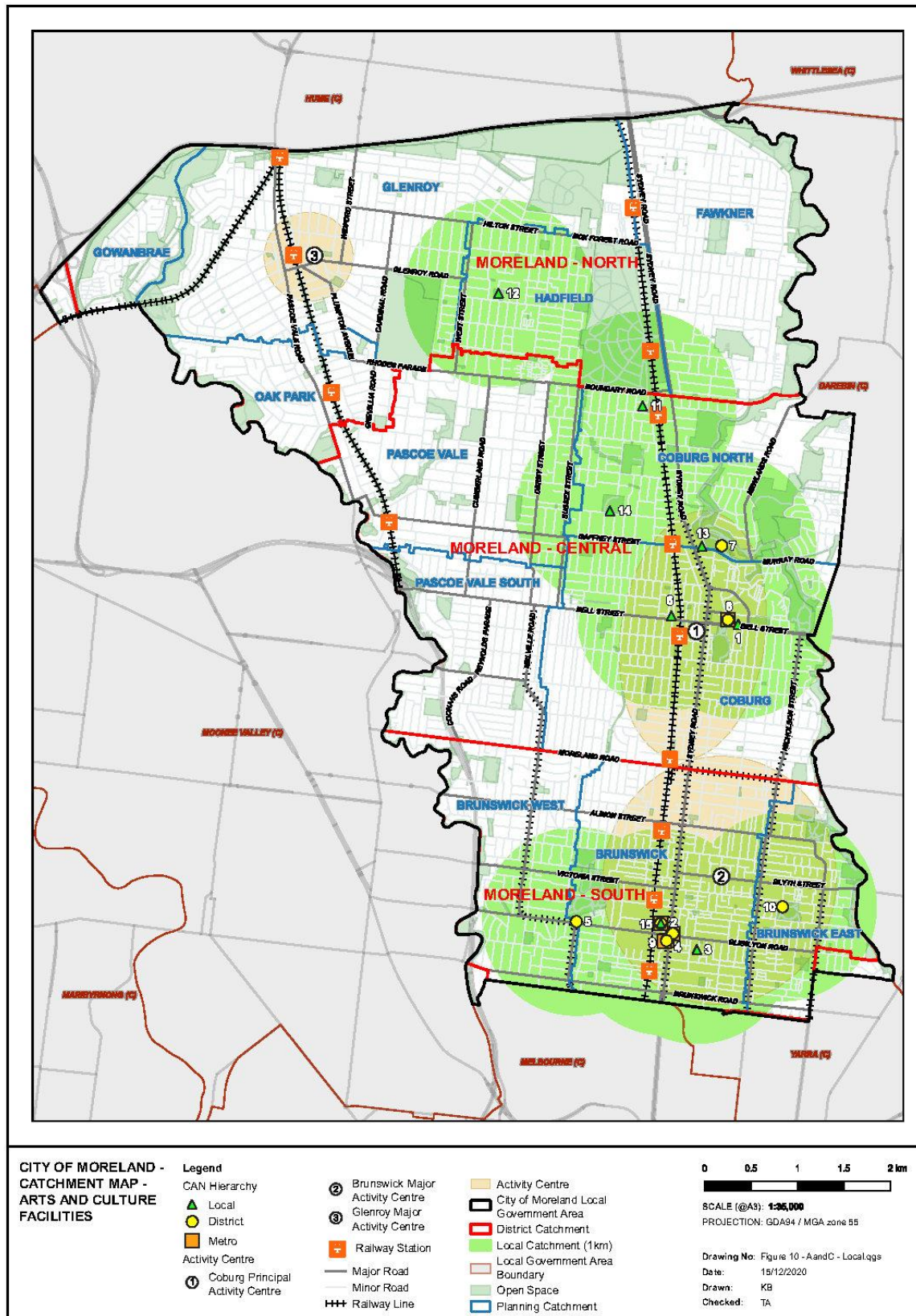
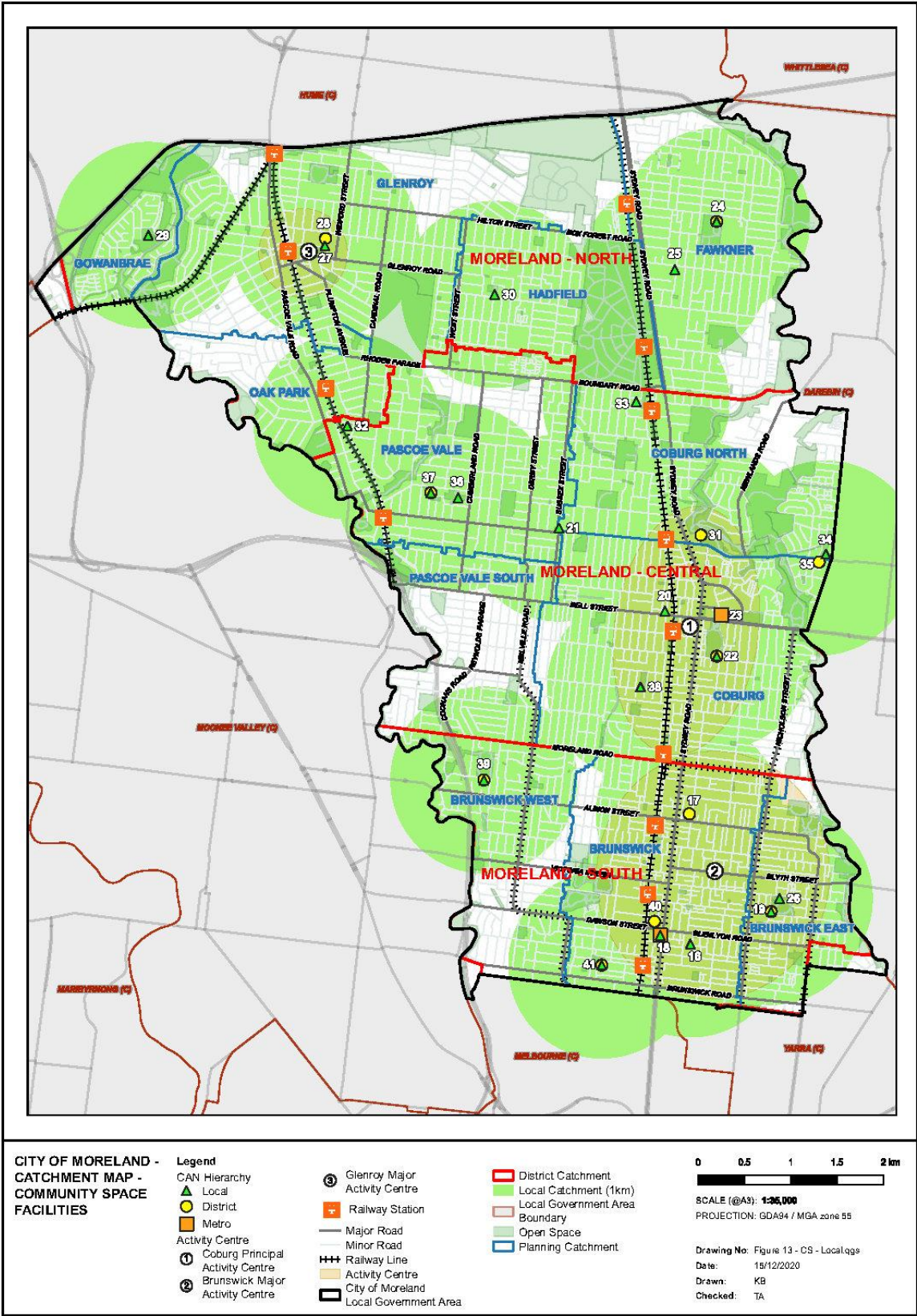**Table 25.** Moreland South – Utilisation Standards Assessment

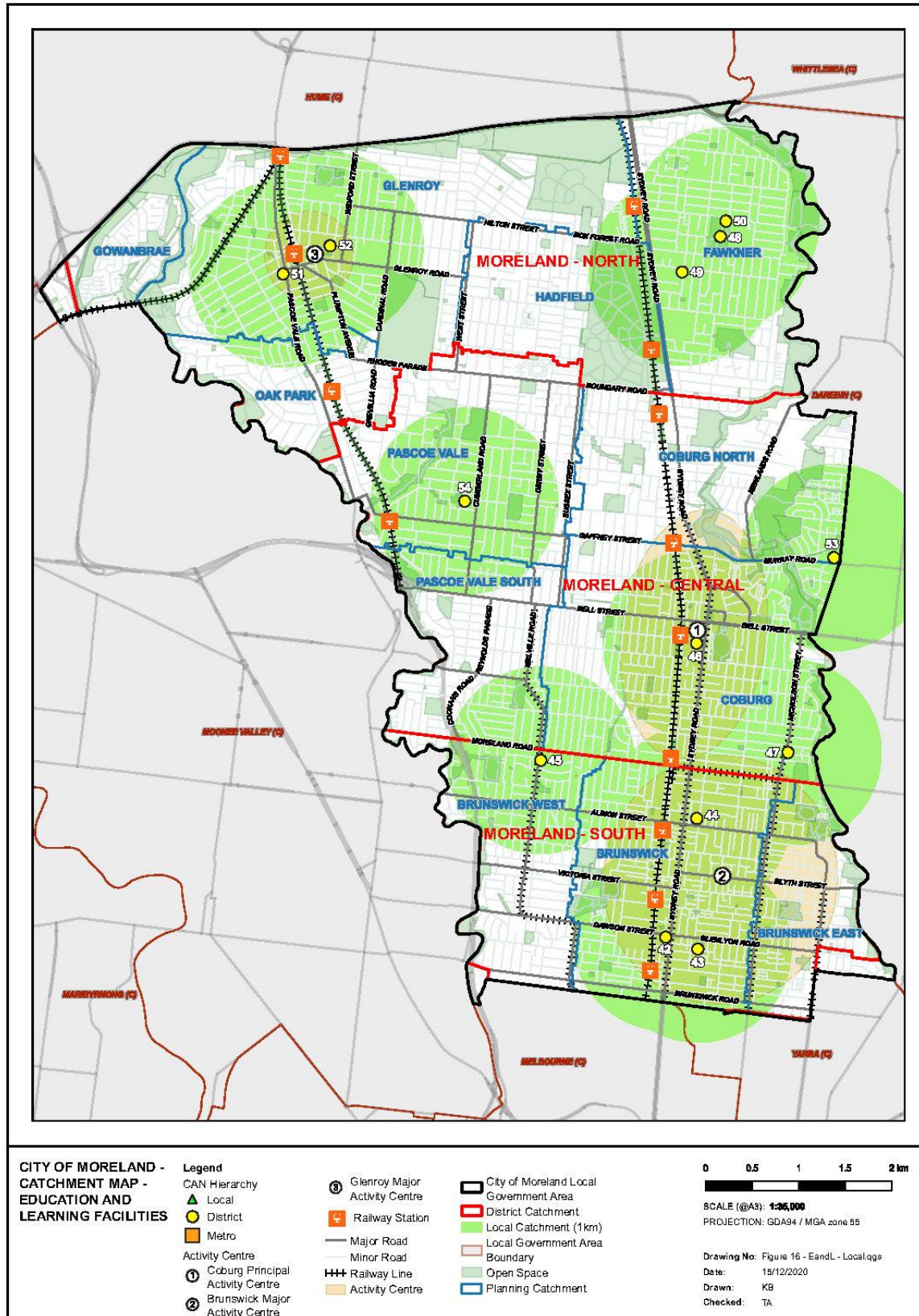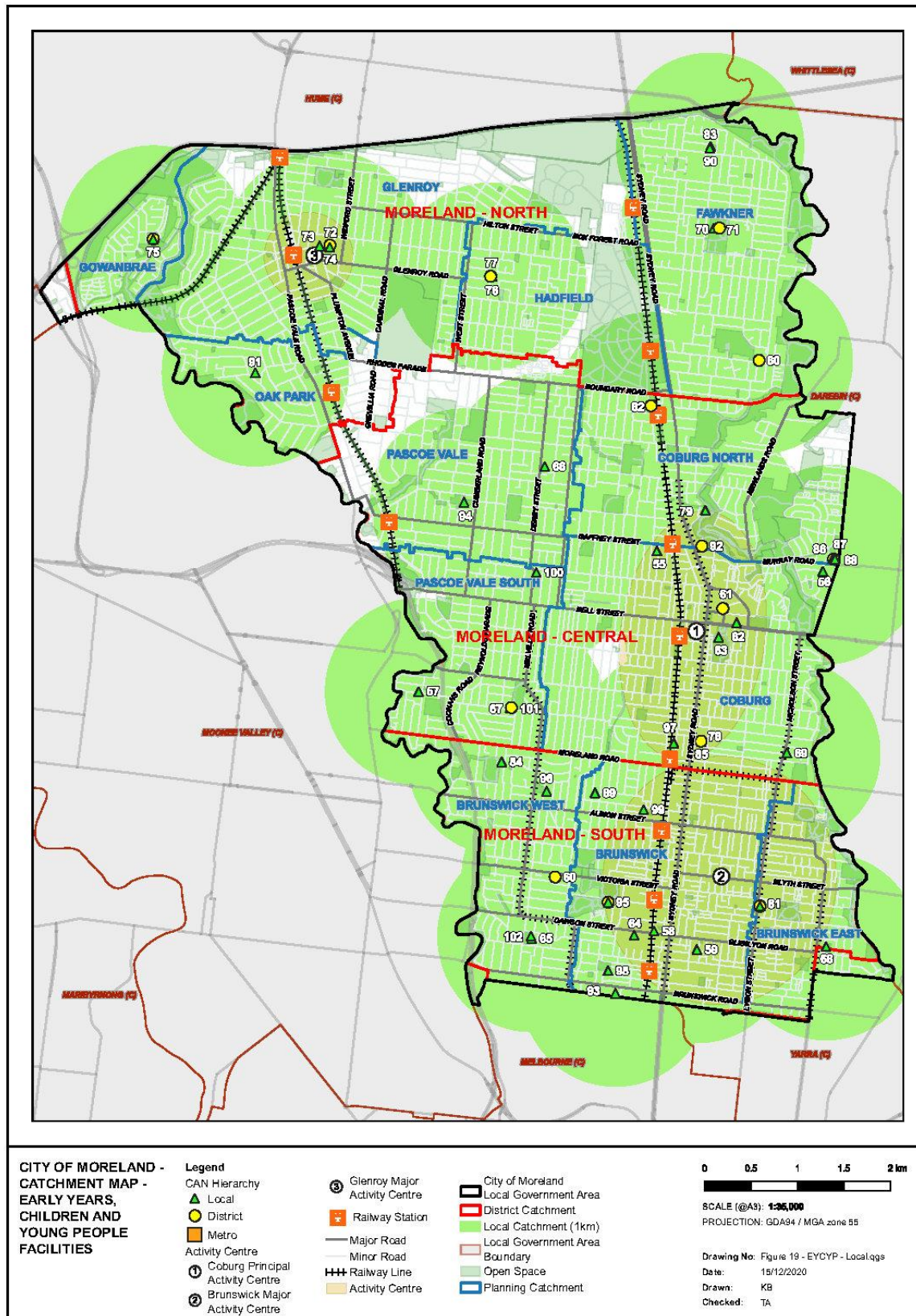| Utilisation	Low	Medium	High	No Data
Moreland – South	26	5	5	39
Brunswick	15	1	1	25
Aquatic & Leisure				1
Child care	1			4
Community development (facility-based)	1			
Community venue	5			1
Indoor Recreation				1
Library			1	
Neighbourhood house or Community Learning Centre	2			
Pavilion	1	1		3
Playgroup	1			1
Preschool or kindergarten				4
Senior Citizens Centre	1			
Visual and performing arts	3			10
Brunswick East	5	2	2	9
Child care				1
Community venue	1	1		
Maternal and Child Health			1	
Pavilion	3	1		4
Playgroup			1	
Preschool or kindergarten				2
Senior Citizens Centre	1			
Visual and performing arts				2
Brunswick West	6	2	2	5
Child care				1
Community venue	1			
Library	1			
Maternal and Child Health		1		
Pavilion	3	1	1	
Playgroup			1	1
Preschool or kindergarten				2
Senior Citizens Centre	1			
Toy library				1

Accessibility Standards (Travel Time)

The maps below show the travel catchments for community facilities. The flowing is noted in relation to each community facilities category:

- Arts and Culture – the local travel catchment maps show that there are some local communities that do not have access to arts and culture venue within the acceptable travel distance.

- Community Space – the local travel catchment maps show that many of the local communities have access to a community space within the acceptable travel distance.

- Education and Learning –the local travel catchment maps show that there are some local communities that do not have access to education and learning venue within the acceptable travel distance.

- Early Years, Children and Young People – the local travel catchment maps show that many of the local communities have access to early years, children and young people facilities within the acceptable travel distance.

- Aquatic, Leisure and Recreation – the local travel catchment maps show that many of the local communities have access to aquatic, leisure and recreation facilities within the acceptable travel distance.

CITY OF MORELAND -
CATCHMENT MAP -
ARTS AND CULTURE
FACILITIES

CITY OF MORELAND -
CATCHMENT MAP -
COMMUNITY SPACE
FACILITIES

CITY OF MORELAND -
CATCHMENT MAP -
EDUCATION AND
LEARNING FACILITIES

Legend

CAN Hierarchy
△ Local
● District
■ Metro

Activity Centre
① Coburg Principal
   Activity Centre
② Brunswick Major
   Activity Centre

③ Glenroy Major
   Activity Centre

⊞ Railway Station

— Major Road
— Minor Road
┼┼┼ Railway Line

▢ City of Moreland Local
   Government Area
▢ District Catchment
▢ Local Catchment (1km)
▢ Local Government Area
   Boundary
▢ Open Space
▢ Activity Centre
— Planning Catchment

SCALE (@A3): 1:35,000
PROJECTION: GDA94 / MGA zone 55

Drawing No: Figure 16 - EandL - Local.qgs
Date: 15/12/2020
Drawn: KB
Checked: TA

CITY OF MORELAND - CATCHMENT MAP - EARLY YEARS, CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE FACILITIES

Legend

CAN Hierarchy
- ▲ Local
- ○ District
- ■ Metro

Activity Centre
- ① Coburg Principal Activity Centre
- ② Brunswick Major Activity Centre
- ③ Glenroy Major Activity Centre
- ✦ Railway Station

- Major Road
- Minor Road
- ┼┼┼ Railway Line
- Activity Centre

- City of Moreland Local Government Area
- District Catchment
- Local Catchment (1km)
- Local Government Area Boundary
- Open Space
- Planning Catchment

SCALE (@A3): **1:35,000**
PROJECTION: GDA94 / MGA zone 55

Drawing No: Figure 19 - EYCYP - Local.qgs
Date: 15/12/2020
Drawn: KB
Checked: TA

CITY OF MORELAND -
CATCHMENT MAP -
RECREATION,
AQUATIC AND
LEISURE FACILITIES

Appendix I – Example Fitness for Purpose Assessment